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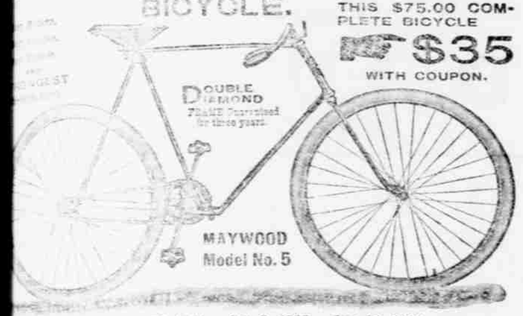

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THAT LITTLE ROOM, TOP FLOOR.

Our dream came true, and we own—we two—
The beautiful home we planned
In the old glad times of the sweetest rhymes,
When I sought your fair, white hand—
When my heart's request was to build a nest,
"Next thing to Heaven!" I swore;
And it was, for oh, Love dwelt, you know,
In that little back room, top floor.

It seemeth well we here should dwell,
And settle us down and sup,
And sing our lays to the good old days
When we could not settle up.
"With thanks" came back my rhymes, alack!
And our hearts were sometimes sore
When the landlord sent for his past due rent
Of the little back room, top floor.

Like a fleeting year it seems, my dear,
But I know it was long ago,
For your tresses rare are now more fair
Than they were at the time—you know—
(The months my brain in a wild, deep pain,
Refused to serve us more)—
They were sold to stay the wolf away
From the little back room, top floor.

The gods have brought the gifts we sought,
For we own our vine and roof;
But my heart still strays to the strange, sweet days
When the Muses held aloof.
And my thought's fleet ship makes many a trip
To a far-off golden shore,
While I steal the themes for all my dreams
From that little back room, top floor.
—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

SOCIETY AS IT IS.

Characters: Frank Blair, a husband; Mrs. Blair and Alma Kemble, friends; Laura Kemble, a wife.

Scene: Veranda at "Nolleys," Blair's country residence. Time: After lunch. Temperature 80 degrees in the shade. Mrs. Blair and Alma Kemble are discovered in wicker chairs.

Kemble (glancing at the tennis court)—What energy! but there, at 20, one is willing to play tennis under any conditions. Myself, I am—

Mrs. Blair (fanning herself)—I should say, 40, if you are a day.

Kemble (starting nervously, but recovering himself quickly)—I was not meditating any reference to my age, but for the sake of accuracy, if you will refer to your Browning Birthday Book, you will discover that I was 35 on the 1st of April last.

Mrs. Blair (doubtfully)—Thirty-five!

Kemble—The perfect age! In the full bloom of manly—of manhood!

Mrs. Blair—Thank you! If I desire an impression, I will consult Laura.

Kemble (hastily)—Do no such thing. No man is a hero to his—wife.

Mrs. Blair (laughing)—Look at those dear old sillies!

(Kemble looks. Sees his wife and Frank Blair through an open window; the two figures sitting at the further end of a dimly-lit room are just distinguishable. They are engaged in a game of chess.)

Mrs. Blair—I draw the line at playing chess with Blair.

Kemble—Chess is Laura's pet nuisance.

Mrs. Blair—Nuisance?

Kemble—Yes, it is a cultivated vice. I do not play myself, but being a perfect husband—

Mrs. Blair—A man who periodically realizes that a wife may possibly have a wish she would like gratified.

Kemble (treating the remark with the contempt he thinks it deserves)—But, being a perfect husband, I do not care that she shall pine away for want of her favorite recreation. This is the sole reason of my coming to the "Nolleys" so often.

Mrs. Blair—You mean it is why I tolerate the frequency of your visits. We are of mutual assistance to one another.

Kemble—Exactly.

Mrs. Blair—"A week's chess for Frank" scribbled on my mental diary completely subdues any feeling that he may have been hurt by my—

Kemble (murmuring)—Neglect.

Mrs. Blair (frowning)—Compulsory attendance to the demands of social life.

Kemble (enthusiastically)—And Laura, she is such a quiet little thing, with perfect simplicity of taste! She cares little for the glamor of a London season, much preferring her country home, and completely happy in the society of her—

Mrs. Blair (quickly)—Now, Frank, he would positively go nowhere unless I made—unless he thought it would give me pleasure.

Kemble (who wanted to have finished his sentence)—I wonder what a man of his disposition saw in you?

Mrs. Blair—Probably what a man generally sees in the woman he falls head over ears in love with.

Kemble—In that case, nothing; his powers of perception are temporarily removed.

Mrs. Blair (with a becoming blush)—You cannot expect me to fathom the mystery.

Kemble—I suppose not. Anyhow, you are fortunate; he is a good chess player.

Mrs. Blair—How should I know? I have only played a few games with him—soon after we met.

Kemble—Ah! I remember your infatuation for the game that week; the next you were engaged.

Mrs. Blair (thinking it is time to change the subject)—Frank thinks Laura a sensible woman.

Kemble—I have a fairly good opinion of her myself.

Mrs. Blair—And it is so convenient that they agree so well; the old dears are simply started with chess, a microscope or cribbage, and we are left entirely free to—

Kemble—Discuss politics.

Mrs. Blair—And the agricultural question. Not one little bit of anxiety. I can even have girls like Alma Stafford in the house.

Kemble—Yes. Laura and Blair give absurdly little trouble.

Mrs. Blair (thoughtfully)—They would not have been badly matched.

Kemble—Ridiculous! Married people should never be of a similar temperament. They would wish to be always together. When is a woman to know what perfect freedom is unless it is when she is married?

Mrs. Blair—You mean freedom to devote her attention entirely to one man—her husband.

Kemble (glancing at the chess-players)—Exactly.

Mrs. Blair (toying with her chatelaine)—Have you ever considered a different marriage for yourself?

Kemble—No, not since I have been married.

Mrs. Blair—You are satisfied?

Kemble—Absolutely! (With enthusiasm.) Mine has proved a perfect union.

Mrs. Blair (after some hesitation)—And yet—

Kemble (reflects for a moment, then in a decided tone)—Yes, I will assist you. You wish to recall a period prior to your week's infatuation for chess-playing.

Mrs. Blair (tolerably successful in a look of blank amazement)—What are you talking about?

Kemble—Yes, it was very absurd.

Mrs. Blair (her memory reviving)—Pardon me, you were.

Kemble (chuckling)—To think I wished to marry you.

Mrs. Blair (laughing)—Ridiculous!

Kemble—How absolutely tired of one another we should have been by now.

Mrs. Blair—Bored to death! It was Providence that sent Blair just then.

Kemble—And Laura a month after!

Mrs. Blair—We have both been very clever.

Kemble—Clever is the right word. It was a fortunate event in our lives, and as such revealed an astounding vein of common sense. If we had married, the "remorseless hand of fate" would have been clearly betrayed.

Mrs. Blair—To sum up, we have been provided with admirable partners to share the responsibilities of life.

Kemble—To bear the responsibilities, and provided ourselves with companions to share the irresponsibilities.

Mrs. Blair—What are the irresponsibilities of life, pray?

Kemble—Material for paragraphs in the society papers.

Mrs. Blair (with an attempt at severity)—I think it is time to join the "admirable partners." (Turning round and calling to the chess-players.) Have you nearly finished your game, Frank?

Another Voice—Your husband is not here, Mrs. Blair.

Kemble (laughing)—Why, I declare, it's young Trollope and Miss Steadman? I wonder where the others are.

(A short interval. Frank Blair and Alma Stafford have strolled up.)

Mrs. Blair (not altogether pleased)—Whatever have you two creatures been doing?

Alma (frankly)—Mr. Blair has been telling me such delightful fairy tales in the conservatory!

Kimble (softly)—Fairy tales in the afternoon! O! Blair, I thought you were playing chess with Laura.

Blair (stroking his mustache nervously)—I was only recounting a few folk-lore stories, and Miss Stafford was good enough to be interested in them.

(Kemble gives him a kindly shake of the head. Laura comes across the lawn to the veranda.)

Laura—O! Alan, whatever do you think—I have been learning?

Kemble—My dear girl, how should—?

Laura—Capt. Strickland has been teaching me ecarte in the summer house.

Kemble—Has he? (Gratefully.) How extremely kind of him! (He recollects that he does not particularly care for Strickland.)

Laura—O! he's delightful, Alan! (Later: Mrs. Kemble and Blair are alone again.)

Mrs. Blair (thoughtfully)—I am not sure, Mr. Kemble, but that I shall not take up some interesting study, such as—

Kemble—Chess, or folk-lore stories?

Mrs. Blair—Perhaps; and you?

Kemble (airily)—O! I shall go with the tide.

Mrs. Blair—Yes?

Kemble—And teach my wife poker and the three-card trick.—Black and White.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Carrots are delicacies to horses and cattle. When animals are sick and refuse food they may sometimes be tempted to eat carrots, which shows that they stand at the head of all root crops as food for the stock.

The freezing point of potatoes is 30.2 degrees, and they must not be kept in the light. Keep them at a temperature between 34 and 40 degrees (the lower the temperature the better), so as to prevent sprouting.

When large numbers of stock are fed together the stronger will continually crowd away the weaker ones, who fail to procure enough food to be in good, thrifty condition. Such an unequal division causes an increase in the cost. It is better to divide up into reasonably small lots, according to size, age and condition.

A veteran broncho breaker gives the following as a sure way to cure a horse of kicking: "Tie one of his forelegs with a rope to his hind leg on the other side. As soon as he starts to kick he jerks his front leg off the ground and he goes down in a heap. Two or three doses of that kind will cure the worst case you can find."

The larger the animal the more it costs to maintain it, as a rule, hence it will cost much more in proportion to weight to produce a hog weighing 300 pounds than one weighing 100 pounds. Consequently there is a larger profit per pound from the small hog than from the large one, and the farmer can keep more small hogs than he can of large ones.

THE SENTIMENT OF WORDS.

Tears—The perspiration of grief.

Smiles—The visible expression of unspoken texts.

To Love—An irregular verb never conjugated without an auxiliary.

Society—A tribunal composed of friends where one is condemned only for contempt of court.

Scales (practicing)—Studies which exercise the fingers of the pianist and the patience of the neighbors.

Second Marriage—A second edition with additions from the note book of experience, but few corrections.

To Live a Holy Life—As some people would have it. To make a hell of earth with the expectation of a recompense in the hereafter of a paradise in Heaven.

—I respect the man who knows distinctly what he wishes. The greater part of all the mischief in the world arises from the fact that men do not sufficiently understand their own aims. They have undertaken to build a tower, and spend no more labor on the foundation than would be necessary to erect a hut.—Goethe.

NAMES WRIT ON WATER.

Evanescent Reputations of Persons Who Flitted on the Stage.

"Theatrical reputation is the most evanescent of all glories of life," sadly observed the old actor, drawing his last summer's overcoat around him a little tighter, according to the New York Herald.

"That's so," responded the agent, "and nothing reminds one of this more than an acquaintance with the billrooms of the old theaters about the country. You know they have a way of posting up bills and lithographs in the bill-rooms—that part of the theater in which the bills are laid out, and which is the lounging place of the traveling agents, the billposters, advertising men, etc., and preserving a sort of record of the celebrated actors, companies and scenes that have been at that particular house. Sometimes this is done systematically, with an idea for general pictorial effect, and then looks very pretty. But more often it is the freak of some billposter, who slaps up a full length figure, or a lithograph head, or something grotesque, the whole collection forming a curious and sometimes nightmarish jumble.

"In the older bill-rooms will be seen pictures of bygone favorites of the American stage—of many persons who were famous the other day and who today are quite forgotten. They are usually represented in their favorite costume and part. Some of these were the rage but a few years ago—drew big salaries and had everything their own way. There are women who actually queened it over the whole country—made thousands and drank champagne and wore a princess' diamonds. Why, their very names are forgotten! I am not an old-timer, though I'm familiar with the stage, and I tell you I've been actually startled suddenly to come across these pictures on the bill-room walls, and to be thus reminded what they had been, and to be set to thinking what had become of them!"

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

The Heroism of a Miller in Rescuing a Little Girl.

The brave work of a miller in saving a little girl from drowning is described by the Indianapolis Journal. The mill-owner and his wife, it appears, had gone to the city, leaving an eight-year-old girl at home. With other children she went down to the mill to play, and by some accident fell into the sluice which feeds the turbine wheel.

The head miller heard a scream, and not knowing what had happened, applied a brake and stopped the machinery. Then he ran out, found the little girl just disappearing under the water, and in he went after her.

Then he found himself in a hard place. The water was eight feet deep, and he was four feet below the top of the sluice, the sides of which were as smooth as a polished floor. The girl was unconscious. How was he to get her out?

It took one hand to hold her head above water, and the other to keep himself from sinking. He must try to throw her out, and this, by a great effort, he did. But the rebound drove him under water and against the wheel, where he was in great danger of being caught and held. He came up again, however, and now a new difficulty confronted him. How was he to get out himself? He sank to the bottom, gave an upward spring, and as he came up half-blinded, succeeded in catching the top of the sluice. Then, by the greatest exertions, he drew him self out.

The girl was still unconscious, but by vigorous measures was at last revived.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Desertions from Uncle Sam's Ships Are Few and Far Between.

The report from Washington to the effect that 4,000 bluejackets are needed to man the new vessels of the American navy about to go into commission recalls a remark made by Admiral Bunce one day last summer, says the New York Mail and Express. The North Atlantic squadron lay at anchor off Staten Island and Father Knickerbocker and his country visitors were going down to quarantine daily to look at the splendid fighting ships. A reporter went aboard the flagship one morning and enjoyed a pleasant chat with the gallant admiral. Said he:

"The type of man-of-war's-man of to-day is far different from the old time bluejacket. Desertions are almost unknown from the navy now. Here is a vessel which cost in round numbers $2,000,000. The men consider it their home and they take an immense amount of pride in it. How many men are there ashore who can sleep and eat in a house which cost as much money? Look about you and note the faces of the bluejackets here."

The sailormen in sight were certainly a fine-looking lot. The admiral surveyed them admiringly and then said: "So far as the personnel of the crew goes the vessels in the American navy are away ahead of those of any foreign power."

DISCREDITING THE HUMANITIES.

The College Bought "Mugs of the Old Greek Duffers."

It is charged, with a good deal of vigor and generality of statement, that the college fills the mind with useless knowledge and trains it in antiquated methods of thought and action, says the Forum. In the same breath it is added that the scientific school gives practical knowledge and that its training is vital. The comparison between the dead languages and the modern is made—always to the credit of the modern. The value of modern history and of economic science is made to appear greater than that of ancient history and of philosophy. Scientific studies are lauded as by far the most precious. The humanities are discredited. I remember hearing at a hotel table a conversation between two recent graduates of the scientific school of a rich and famous university. "Mr. ——," said one, "gave several thousand dollars for why use the officers wished to make of the money. And what do you think they did with it? Why, instead of buying something useful, they spent it all in buying some mugs of the old Greek duffers." It was evident that the study of the humanities had not seriously influenced the manners nor the linguistic tastes of the graduates in question.

AN ARMY COQUETTE.

BY GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

In civil life, the good old days were at a time not nearer than 50 years apast; but in the service, a sun that rose ten years ago shone on a good old day. There are railroads now, and big garrisons near towns, and there are no Indians (as good old soldiers, understood Indians), and gambling is in discredit, and colonels whose orders are obscured by liquor fumes have decreased 98 per cent., and there are houses with every improvement instead of wall-tents and adobe huts, and the men have as many rights as women in Wyoming, and the officers have fresh oysters and don't pay a dollar a bottle for beer, and their wives have more interesting subjects to consider than each other's most sacredly private business—wherefore there is no longer war in time of peace. Nevertheless, 10, 15, 20 years ago—when all these things were not—was the good old time before the service had begun to go to the particular bow-wows.

This that I am going to tell happened in the good old days. It could not very well happen now, because, as I say, things have changed. At the time Betty Mandeville's father was in command at Apache and Betty was engaged to be married to an unusually fine fellow whose name is not part of the story. He was a second lieutenant and he was in love, with all the beautiful disregard of the facts of life that is characteristic of the enamored state.

Of course the post knew of the engagement before either of the two most interested parties did. This was because this happened in the good old days. For the same reason—though it can occur sometimes even now—opinions on the match flew thick and fast and obscured the sky of charity. They said that the second lieutenant was making a fool of himself, which was the only unkind remark he fell heir to. But Betty fared worse. She came of a bad strain. There were things in the histories of both her parents that every one knew and no one was supposed to know. Her father was English and had been a jockey. He was the son of a concert-hall singer and a man whose only nobility was his birth.

Miss Mandeville, who was more Mexican than Spanish—bore a good Castilian name which covered a multitude of sins.

There were any number of Mandeville children younger than Betty, and all unmistakably favoring their swarthy mother. They were so dirty that they were a disgrace to the post. But Betty was tidy—as to dress—and was blonde; fluffily, curlily blonde, with a fine skin and innocent blue eyes and a rosebud mouth. It was said she looked like an English professional beauty; but there was no one to recognize the startling likeness to the concert-hall grandmother. She had a taste for laces, and hosiery, and high-heeled slippers, that may have been either a Spanish or theatrical inheritance. And she was beautiful beyond a question, with a beauty that was only skin deep.

After she had promised to marry the second lieutenant, Betty went down to Lowell to visit her aunt, who was her mother's sister and was the wife of Capt. Locke. Betty knew that she would enjoy herself more if the engagement were kept a secret. She could keep it quiet, because it was in the good old days and news traveled slowly and distances were great.

On the second day of her stay her aunt took her to stay over night with Senor Franquelo in Tucson. Which was the beginning.

The Franquelo family was large, and most of it dwelt in the one house—an adobe with the external whitewash broken off in oddly-shaped pieces, and built as all adobes were built in the good old days—one story around a courtyard. There was nothing in the courtyard but chickens and ollas—broken and otherwise—for the soil of Tucson is not fertile. Outside, where the narrow doorway faced upon the street, hardly less white under the burning sun than the whitened walls that lined it, a mocking-bird cage of willow hung against the house, with a red chile stuck between its bars. It was the first time Betty had been under the ancestral roof.

Besides her grandmother, who was more unpleasant than the aunts, there were many cousins, male and female. Of these, two—second cousins—were in love. They were Carlos and Ines. In less than ten minutes Carlos had deserted black-browed Ines and was languishing at Betty with his two soft eyes. Ines was openly wretched, Carlos openly infatuated, Betty openly flirting. But Carlos did not know that.

Betty and her aunt went back to Lowell the next day, and the same evening Carlos rode over to the post to see her.

There were six officers calling on Miss Mandeville, so Carlos sat apart and sulked; but he outstayed them all. When they had gone, after a supper of canned oyster stew and tamales, he drew his chair close beside the sofa upon which Betty was half reclining.

"Wy do you like doze ooffeeeers better dan me?" he asked her.

"I don't," said Betty; "they're a bore."

"Do you noot, truly?"

"Of course I don't; how could I?"

Carlos was not accustomed to Betty's like, and, as even those who should have known better, had believed her, because of her round, blue eyes, he was not to be blamed for his faith. "Would you rader talk to me?"

"A great deal rather."

"But dey haf stayed so late dat I must soon go."

"It's not late. It's only half-past twelve. It would be too bad of you to go just when we begin to get a chance to settle down to a nice, cozy talk."

Carlos persisted coyly. "But you weel weesh to sleep."

"Very well," Miss Mandeville shrugged her shoulders, "then you had better go. Ines may get angry if you stay, and you like her more than you do me."

Carlos denied this in words that were neither kind nor just to Ines; but Betty damned her with faint praise.

She was not a clever conversationalist, nor was Carlos Franquelo, but they kept each other interested until very late, and when Carlos went home Betty stepped out to the front porch with him and put her hand in his, with the least bit of a pressure.

"Can I kees you?" Carlos asked, baldly.

"I suppose so—because we're cousins, you know," Betty assured him, as she raised her innocent face to his handsome Mexican one.

He whispered: "I lofe you, oh! I lofe you. You are beeutiful, beeutiful," and Betty laughed a little, and told him he was silly, when they had only known each other for two days.

Now, with Betty's beauty and other attractiveness, it was natural that she should have a great deal of attention from the bachelors, but Carlos' devotion was so marked that they drew off one by one, leaving the field pretty much to him. They resented Betty's permitting the young Mexican to follow her about incessantly, even though he were a second cousin. As for the girl, until it was too late she did not see the harm she was doing. Then all the officers had deserted her and there was only Carlos. Well, Carlos was handsome and good enough game, so she led him on.

It was not her fault, surely, that she didn't know the ways of Mexican lovers. She had told plenty of other men that she loved them, and nothing had happened. But one night she told this to Carlos at his urgent request, and the next day, at about "stables," as she was swinging lazily in the hammock on the porch, she saw three buggies, containing two men each, coming up the line. In the first sat Carlos and his brother, in the others, remoter male relatives.

Betty guessed the truth at once, and her pink cheeks turned white. She ran into the house, and screamed loudly for her uncle.

"Oh! Uncle Nat," she begged, when she found him in his room, "Carlos, and Jose, and all his nasty old relatives are coming here. Send them away, won't you? Please do." She clung to his arm.

"Why shall I send them away? Are they going to murder the poor little girl?"

"No, no, no. But I think they're going to ask you to let me marry them!"

"All of them?"

Betty lost her temper and flew into a white rage. "Stop your fool joking, and do what I say! You tell them I'm sick, and tell that—Carlos that I hate him." She ran and hid just as the bell clanged.

Carlos found the captain, and made his demand in due form. The young lady's father not being there, he felt that her uncle could take the place of a parent. He wished to ask the hand of his beautiful niece, knowing that she herself was willing to bestow it.

"How do you know that?" the captain asked.

"She tell me so."

"When?"

"Las' night. She tell me dat she lofed me, so to-day I come for to ask her from you."

"Are you sure she said she loved you, Franquelo?"

"Oh! yiss, sairtinly. She kees me, also."

The captain left the room and went to find his niece. "Elizabeth, that fellow says that you told him you loved him. Did you?"

"The old fool!"

"Did you?"

"Supposing I did? He made me. He's an idiot to think I mean every little thing I say."

"Did you kiss him?"

"No."

The captain's face cleared—then he bethought him of the ways of women. "Did you let him kiss you?"

"Perhaps. I don't know."

He caught her hand. "Come in here to Franquelo and explain yourself. You'd better say you'll marry him after that proceeding."

Betty was frightened. Her defiance changed to pleading. "Please don't make me see him, Uncle Nat, dear. Please."

"Come on."

"But, Uncle Nat, I can't say I'll marry him. I was only fooling. I'm engaged to another man."

Capt. Locke dropped her hand and returned to the sitting-room.

"Franquelo," he said coldly, for he disliked his nephew sincerely, "I regret that this unpleasant thing should have happened to you under my roof. My niece tells me that she was not in earnest, and she is soon to marry another man. However, she will not stay another day with me to trouble you or anyone else. I shall send her home to-night."

Carlos' face, as he silently left the room, was an ugly sight.

Betty was sitting sulkily in the waiting-room at the Tucson station about 7:30 o'clock the same night. Her uncle was seeing to the checking of her trunk outside. When he came back, a man whom he recognized even in the late twilight as Carlos Franquelo ran past him, toward a horse that stood in the street a few yards away; and, going hurriedly to where he had left his niece, he found her lying full length on the floor and dead. Her yellow curls were wet and dark with blood, and her face was quite disfigured because the pistol had been held close to it.

When the news was broken to the second lieutenant, he called Providence a great many hard names. Which is frequently all the thanks Providence gets for doing us a good turn.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Roast Turkey with Giblet Sauce.

Select a fat young hen turkey. Singe and wash. Fill with rich bread or cracker dressing, well seasoned, and if liked, two onions may be finely minced and added to the dressing. Stuff both body and breast with this. Lay the turkey in the basting pan and pour two cupfuls of hot water around it. Bake slowly but steadily, basting frequently. Allow from 10 to 12 minutes a pound, if the fowl is a young one, but 15 or more if it is an old, tough one. To make the giblet sauce, boil the heart, liver and gizzard in two quarts of water for two hours. Take up, chop fine and return to the gravy with a spoonful of flour. Season with salt and pepper, and pour in the pan in which the turkey was cooked, and stir, and serve. Serve this sauce in gravy boat.

CURIOSITIES.

Each salmon produces about 20,000,000 eggs.

Sugar is an ancient luxury. The Chinese have been eating it for at least 3,000 years.

The only woman's face that has ever adorned United States paper money is that of Martha Washington.

Central park, in New York city, is two and one-half miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide; it covers 862 acres.

In some parts of Syria, Palestine and Arabia fig trees and date palms are counted, and a tax is levied on each tree.

The oldest university in the world is El Azhar, meaning "the splendid," situated at Cairo. It is the greatest Mohammedan school, and has clear records dating 975.

The method by which sponges are propagated (when left to themselves) is one of those mooted scientific questions. Some declare that they are reproduced from true eggs; others are equally positive that they are propagated from buds.

Looking-glasses were used by Anglo-Saxon women, slung to their girdles. The same custom obtained in the time of Elizabeth and James I. They formed the center of many fans at that period and later. Before glass was invented horn was used and metal.

It is said that the leaf of the Mexico pineapple is very valuable, inasmuch as it furnishes a fiber of such strength and fineness that it can be made into ropes, twine, thread, mats, bagging, hammocks and paper. A fabric as fine and beautiful as silk is made from it too.

Her majesty's ship Simoon was two days out from Cape Good Hope, when a squall came up which precipitated a veritable shower of ice. In his report Capt. Blakiston says: "It was not a hailstorm at all, but a shower of irregularly-shaped pieces of solid ice of different dimensions, some of them as large as a paving brick."

FACIAL SYMPTOMS.

Indications That Tell a Doctor What You May Be Suffering From.

When a doctor looks at you in the street he may know your ailments. Facial expression can and does to a considerable extent indicate the character of disease from a diagnostic and prognostic point of view.

Pain is invariably clearly written on the face. Contraction of the brow indicates pain in the head. Sharpness and contraction about the nostrils indicate pain in the chest. A drawing of the upper lip indicates pain in the abdomen.

The upper third of the face is modified in expression in affections of the brain, the middle third in diseases of the chest and the lower third in those of the abdominal organs. Heart disease is indicated by blue lips, high-colored, mottled cheeks, paleness about the nose and mouth and puffiness of the face generally.

Kidney diseases are shown by puffiness of the lower eyelids and pale face. There is a drawing of the muscles of the mouth as if the patient were laughing in a sardonic way in tetanus or lockjaw, an intense expression of mingled fear and anxiety in hydrophobia and of deep anxiety in asphyxia.

Then there are the flushed face and bright eye of typhus and pneumonia, the bright cheek and pale face of consumption and the dull, heavy, stupid expression in the faces of children suffering from swollen tonsils or growth at the back of the nose.—N. Y. Journal.

SHE WAS THRIFTY.

One Woman Made $2,200 with a Thrashing Machine.

A woman thrasher is a novelty—that is, outside of the schoolhouse or home. And the one in question is a genuine thrasher of the golden grain of the northwest, says the Minneapolis Journal. She came into one of the Minneapolis farm machinery houses the other day to make her final payment on her machine. This was startling and marked her as a woman of business capacity; for the man who makes a full payment on a thrasher this season is regarded as an exceptionally good man. That the lady in question had a business head is further evidenced by the fact that she succeeded in "working" the manager of the establishment for $2.50, the amount of her fare home.

She innocently told him that to pay her bill in full would take every cent she had and she must take out enough to get home. While the manager gently demurred at receipting the bill in full with this discount off, she ingeniously hinted that it would cost more than $2.50 to send a collector after the balance, and he tumbled to the situation as gracefully as possible. Mrs. Thrasher (or perhaps it is Miss) said that she had made $2,200 out of her machine and had 187 stacks of grain to finish this winter, which she proposed to do if the snow was hub deep. Considering the fact that many machines are being taken back on mortgages this year, no one can successfully maintain that a woman is not adapted to this new field for woman's activity.

TURNS OUT BESSEMER STEEL.

Oxide Successfully Extracted from Rock by Edison with the Use of Electricity.

When Thomas Edison began experimenting with electricity as a means of extracting iron oxide from rock a shiver ran through the spinal columns of iron mine owners. Then the matter was forgotten and the public heard nothing more about magnetic separators until a few days ago, when the news came out that the method was not only perfected, but that by it 5,000 tons of bessemer steel were being turned out every day at Edison, N. J. Mr. Edison has been developing his newest discovery quietly, and now his smelting works and their appurtenant buildings cover many acres among the Jersey mountains. The rock is blasted out of open quarries, 5,000 tons at a time, and carried by enormous electric cranes to rollers which crush the largest bowlders as if they were lump sugar. After passing through a series of these rollers the fine rock falls past 700 magnets, which extract the ore, sending it along to the furnaces almost free from extraneous matter. From the furnaces the ore issues in nuggets of bessemer steel ready for the mills.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - - MARCH 5, 1897.

McKINLEY was inaugurated as president of the United States, at noon, on Thursday.

THE advance agent is now in the saddle and the most bitter enemies of the Republican party will unite with them in hoping that their promises of prosperity may be more than fulfilled.

IT is reported from Washington that the work of preparing the new tariff bill is not confined to the house ways and means committee. Senators are interesting themselves. The bounty grabbers are also to be added to the combination which is pushing it along.

WE are to have a special session of congress immediately after the present one expires. This one is to make times better and everything lovely. Everybody knows how the "business men" in congress rush matters, and always do the wrong thing at the right time. It is now predicted that good times will make their appearance when congress adjourns.

A CRY comes from England that the employment of cheap labor by German manufacturers and traders is ruining British industries in which higher wages are paid. Probably the real cause of the trouble is due to the greater attention paid to the cultivation of technical skill in Germany. But the fact that higher wages are paid in free trade England than in Garmany, where the protective policy has been adopted, should set our protective theorists to explaining and our workingmen to thinking.

IN an editorial commenting on Mr. McKinley's expressed wish that the $50,000 which the inauguration committee purposes to spend on the ceremonies should be set aside for charity, the Kansas *Times* says:

Just now the millions of dollars contributed by the slush funders, whose money was the main factor in McKinley's election, would remove all the pressing want and dire distress of the destitute and unemployed people in the United States during the continuance of rigorous weather and leave enough surplus to pay for a dozen inaugural balls such as the impending one.

Major McKinley and such of his humane frends as have grown rich out of the class legislation and protective policy of the Republican party would do well while this fit of charity is on them to reflect on the long chain of causes which have made gaunt poverty, companioned by sickness, destitution, idleness and hunger, stalk through the cities of the land, bringing death to many, suffering to thousands and causing the humiliation of receiving alms to make bitter the bread of other thousands of honest men and women, all too willing to work if the door of opportunity were not locked and barred against them.

The policy of protection, which enriches those who have much and impoverishes those who have little, upheld by Major McKinley and the cormorant trusts, monopolies and money grabbers who elected him, are responsible almost entirely for the conflagration of misery which he has expressed a wish to extinguish with the inconsiderable sum to be spent on Mark Hanna's inaugural ball.

A COMPLIMENTARY luncheon was given at the Hotel Bartholdi, Philadelphia, Saturday, to William Jennings Bryan. Elliot Danforth, the chairman of the Democratic state committee, presided, and, in responding to his address of welcome, Mr. Bryan made a red hot speech, encouraging the bimetallists and declaring that the free silver fight must go on. He said in part:

"I have never lost the opportunity since the election to assure those who labored for free coinage here, that we, who in the west and south, have more of local victory to rejoice over, recognize the valor with which you made the fight. I do not know of any Democrat or free silver Republican or Popllist who deserves more credit than those who made the fight in New York city, which is the centre of the gold influence in the United States.

"I appreciate the work which you have done and the moral courage which it has required, and when the history of those years is written the textman will have to say that there were heroes in those days, and that New York, New England and the Eastern states furnished their share of those heroes.

"I want to say to those who have fought that the fight is not done. I have found a great many who had not been with us before election day or election days who have come to us since the election. If your experience has been the same as mine you will find that there has been a profound disappointment among many who were led to believe that the maintenance of the gold standard, or the positive declaration that it would be maintained, would restore confidence, revive business and bring back prosperity. This has been the result.

"The gold standard is doing now just what it has always done. It is helping those who own money, and hurting those who are producing wealth.

"I want to say that the agitation will go on until every American citizen understands the money question, and then we want them to vote on it. But I do not believe any question can be settled through the intimidation practiced through moneylenders and employers. Men most be free. They must have the right heart, and I believe the question cannot be settled until the verdict is that of the right heart, and not of the body bent down under the lash.

"I appreciate the opportunity to be with the bimetallists of New York and I shall be glad to bring back the news that the bimetallists of New York are not ashamed of the fight they made."

Now for two days, says the New York *Journal*, will flock to the national capital trust magnates and corporation attorneys in their private cars to hail the inauguartion of plutocracy's special president. Some go to take their seats in the cabinet, some to find their places in the senate, some to be on hand when the moment of settlement for favors done in the late campaign shall arrive. It is to be the most gorgeous inauguration in the history of the nation. The inaugural ball, thanks to the broad and liberal ideas of Mr. Mark Hanna, will eclipse in magnificence any entertainment the capital has ever witnessed. There will be champagne enough to float a war ship and terrapin enough to sink it. The public buildings are to be decorated and illuminated for the first time since the fall of Richmond. If there be disappointment anywhere in the land over the failure of prosperity to revive, no echo of it resounds at Washington.

Meantime, what do the great masses of the people find to rejoice over in this inauguration of a new president of the United States? Restive under the increasing and dangerous concentration of wealth, they find their new executive recognizing wealth only in the construction of his cabinet. Protesting against the extortions of the trusts, they see the ex-president of one trust made secretary of war, and one of the most famous trust attorneys standing on the threshold of the attorney general's office. Viewing with grave apprehension the growing political power of the national banks, they note that for the first time in the history of the Republic a national bank president is made secretary of the treasury. Crying that in the name of humanity and of justice the nation extend a kindly hand to Cuban patriots, they are asked to endure a vacilitating secretary of state, blowing hot or cold upon the generous sentiments of the nation according to his passing whim or the momentary influence which possesses him.

Let those that will make merry at the ball, or march in the parade which escorts a mortgaged President to the capitol. To the thoughtful, Thursday's festival marks the opening of an era full of peril to the people and to the Republic. It is always the mad days of carnival that usher in the season of fasting and repentance.

THE manner in which the Republicans will try to stave off action indefinitely on the financial question and give them further opportunities to fool the people is indicated in the bill passed by the senate authorizing the president to appoint delegates to any international money conference that may be called, or to call one himself if he thinks it judicious to do so.

This means of course, the expenditure of another nice sum for salaries for a number of eminent and high priced lawyers and financiers for doing over again what has been done thrice before without securing any practical results. The last of these conferences was held in Brussels only four years ago. If the Republicans were sincere in their professed faith of international bimetallism, even they would not put forward this old, wornout seheme of talking the matter all over again from the beginning. They would instead formulate some positive plan and act on it.

The Republicans in this congress, and those who will be in the next as well as those who will compose the McKinley administration, have no idea of accomplishing anything through another such conference as that which was called in the last months of Benjamin Harrison's occupancy of the White House. They have resolved on a do-nothing policy, but they want to deceive the public if possible into the belief that they are really trying to help silver by sending junketing delegates abroad once more to take part in useless palavers.

GENERAL SIMON BOLIVER BUCKNER, vice presidential candidate of the gold Democrats in the late campaign, is very sorry now for the part he played in the election of McKinley. He expresses himself:

"I can say, in a general way, that the general trend of Republican ideas is such that I fear there can be no greater prosperity in the coming four years. From what I can see, Major McKinley has practically abandoned the issue on which the election was won. I can see no indication of any purpose to advance the cause of sound money, and thereby enhance the stability of business. The trend of ideas seems to be in the direction of the so called principles for which the party has for years contended—high protection and the various forms of paternalism which are part of the Republican scheme. It was this policy of the Republicans that created populism, and in its continued advocacy I cannot see anything but continued disaster."

Gen. Buckner, at the time he bolted the Democratic ticket, was old enough to have better sense. Whatever else he may have done, Major McKinley deceived nobody about the tariff. He favored a return to the same level of the monopoly measure ot which he was sponser some years ago. His speeches and writings during the campaign left no doubt on that point. Buckner can now repent, if he so desires, but repentance is too late.

THE retirement of Grover Cleveland from the presidency is a relief to the Democracy who were responsible for his elevation to that office. His separation from his party and his allignment with the Republicans on the currency issue left him without a party and as his new friends are not particularly anxious for his absorbtion, he retires to private life without prestige, friendless and alone, except the few friends made by their appointment to office. Despised by the party that made him and not wanted by the party who benefitted by his treachery he will drop into political oblivion which is a much better fate than he deserves. What a load bas been taken from Democracy.

Washington Letter.

Washington, February 26th, 1897.—Senator Hill's resolution calling upon Secretary Olney which was adopted by the Senate without a dissenting voice, is intended to solve the mystery as to the truth of the sensational statements saying that Gen. Lee had either actually tendered his resignation as Consul General to Cuba, or threatened to do so, unless the administratiou gave him better backing than it has been in Cuba. It is also believed that it was intended as an affront to President Cleveland. It is customary in such resolutions to request the President to furnish the desired information, if in his opinion it is compatible with publte interests. Senator Hill ignored the president entirely, and his resolution asks Secretary Olney for the information. Congress feels very ugly towards the administration on account of its Cuban policy, but there is no time left to do anything now, except to pass the appropriation bills.

Mr. Bryan was in Washington two days this week, and was the recipient of much attention. He was also the central figure in several important political conferences.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, gave the Republicans a good natured raking over in a speech which did not overlook the assistant Republicans, about their embarrassment in distributing 60,000 offices among 350,000 applicants, and made the prediction that every one of the fifty congressional districts which the Republicans carried last November by majorities of less 1,000 would go Democratic at the next election. "Four years ago," said Mr. Bailey, "you laughed at our embarrassment; now we laugh at yours. You have no more chance of escaping the wrath of the office-seekers at the next congressional elections than we had of escaping disapproval of the people for the maladministration of the administration about to retire from power."

That a majority of the Republicans in the house would like to see the civil service law thrown overboard was shown by the hearty applause with which they received the assertion of delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, that if he had his way he would wipe out the civil service law and fill every office with a Republican within twenty-four hours after McKinley's inauguration. Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, also jumped all over the civil service law and declared his belief that it would be repealed.

Representative Bailey in reply to a direct question as to what he thought of the law promptly said: "I think it is a humbug," and when asked why the Democratic party didn't repeal it when they had the power he said: "We didn't have sense enough then, but we shall know better hereafter." Representative Brosius, of Pa., chairman of the house committee on Civil Service Reform, defended the law, and accused Grosvenor of having by his talk against it "fleshed a sword in the heart of the president-elect," whatever that may mean. Whatever Mr. McKinley may do there is little doubt that Grosvenor will have a numerous support if he wishes to lead a fight against the law in the next house, and it will not be surprising if he does it.

The senate committee on public lands has this week been trying to get at all the bottom facts connected with the recent issue of a Florida land patent for 23,000 acres to Mr. Perrine, Mrs Cleveland's step-father. Senator Tillman, who is a member of the committee, has been especially active in cross examining the witnesses who have appeared before the committee. The committee has not yet reached a conclusion as to the regularity and legality of the patent.

Notwithstanding the protest of fruit importers, who claim that foreign fruits do not compete to any material extent with American products, inasmuch as they are mostly put on sale at a different season of the year, the Republicans of the ways and means committee have decided to place a duty upon tropical fruits which importers declare will be practically prohibitory.

There is trouble and a heap of it ahead of Mark Hanna. The publication of interviews, in which he states that his first work upon entering the senate will be to undertake the job of boss the passage of the tariff bill, has aroused the ire of a number of Republican senators and Mr. Hanna may start his senatorial career by getting himself mercilessly snubbed. It is very safe to say that he will not be a senator long before he will regret announcing his intention to boss the body. Bossing the senate is a very difficult job, as Mr Hanna may learn if he will inquire of Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, both of whom made failures in their several attempts to assume the role which he seems to think is as easy as buying impecunious delegates to a Republican convention. M.

Dropped Into a Mine.

Wyoming, Pa., March 1.—The surface of the Mt. Lookout mine caved in this evening, with a report resembling an explosion, houses being shaken as by an earthquake. The postoffice building on one of the main streets, sank 25 feet and is a complete wreck. It was with difficulty the mails were removed. John Berbyshires' house, adjoining, is also a wreck, the foundations being carried down fully 30 feet, the inmates having a narrow escape. There are at least a dozen other houses in eminent danger. There are 96 mules in the mine and there is little hope of saving them. The damage to property will be great. Daylight alona will show just what losses have been sustained.

A Hundred and Seventy Five Perished.

City of Mexico, March 1.—The latest news from the mine disaster at Zacatecas shows that the calamity is fully as bad as first reported. Fire broke out in Sanamoro mine, one of the properties of the Sombrerete company, and communicated to the San Francisco mine. The principal shaft in the former is 3,000 feet deep, and a rescuing party went down to the bottom, but were nearly suffocated by smoke. The cornish miners displayed unusual heroism in attempting the relief of the imprisoned men. Ten bodies have been taken out, and all show signs of asphyxiation. There is no longer any doubt that 170 miners perished.

Bullets Flew at a Ball

San Francisco, February 27.—A special from Victoria, Mexico, says: An insulting remark addressed by a young man to a young lady at a dancing party at Tancol, last night, led to a desperate fight between all the men at the dance. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that 10 men were lying dead in the room and 15 others were seriously wounded. The fighters used knives, pistols and clubs, and the affair lasted several hours until the ones uninjured were completely exhausted. A number of those killed and wounded were well known and highly respected young men of the town.

THE mercury registered 24 degrees below zero at Miller, S. D., Friday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Says It is Unamerican.

Harrisburg, March 1.—The governor to-night sent to the legislature a veto of the concurrent resolution which provides that all materials of every kind and character used in the construction of the proposed capitol building or buildings shall be of Pennsylvania product, whether natural or manufactured; and, secondly, that all architects, contractors and laborers employed, whether skilled or unskilled, in and about the erection and construction of the proposed new capitol building or buildings, shall be citizens of Pennsylvania. He says:

"I am unable to concur either in the purpose or spirit of this resolution. It would seem to me to be the most unwise, from a strictly business standpoint, to exclude the citizens of other states from competing with our own for our public work when it is so manifestly to our interest that the citizens of Pennsylvania should be permitted to compete freely for the work, both public and private, of other states. If we draw a line around our borders forbidding the citizens of other states to come into competition with our laborers skilled and unskilled, and have at our gates the stone, the iron and other materials entering into the construction of our public buildings, other states may do likewise, and the result would work greater injury to ourselves than to them.

"But apart from, and above our own business interests the resolution is sectional and unamerican in spirit."

New Jersey Farmer Buncoed.

New Brunswick, N. J., February 27.—Columbus C. Beekman, better known as "Old Clum" Reekman, a farmer living at Deans, near this city, a few days ago had his second experience within a year with bunco men. His first experience cost him $3,500. Last Tuesday he gave up $300 more. "Old Clum" who is about 70 years old, was always considered a sharp one until last June, when a man representing himself as President Howe, of the Princeton Bank, came to buy a farm of him. Another stranger "from the south" a three card monte game and an exchange of satchels caused the $3,500 to disappear.

Last Tuesday a man visited Beekman and alleging that he was a detective said he had run the confidence men down and would cause their arrest and get the money back for $300. Beekman gladly put up the money. He has not heard from the detective since.

Gas Explodes at Morristown.

Morristown, N. J., March 2.—By the explosion of escaping gas in the purifying room of the gas plant at the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains William Ramsey and Thomas McCune, two employes were badly burned about the head face, arms and hands last night. The men unaware of the leak, entered the room with a lighted lamp. Instantly there was an explosion, which shook buildings two miles away. The roof of the purifying room was blown off, the windows smashed, the door blown out and the men blown thirty feet away. Although suffering and half blinded, McCune rushed back to the room and extinguished some fire which endangered the main tank. The men are in the hospital.

Venezuelan Commission's Report

Washington, March 1.—The report of the commission appointed by the president to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana; though a voluminous document, lacks the interest which might have attached to it, owing to the fact that the commission did not make a report on the boundary question, leaving that to be determined by the arbitration decided upon between the two governments most interested. Great Britain and Venezuela. Especial reference is made to the evident desire on the part of the two governments directly concerned to aid the commission in its investigation.

Charged With Cruelty to Cattle.

Easton, Pa., March 1.—On complaint of P. S. Hulsizer, agent for the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, William Rockel, of Lehigh township, was arrested and brought before Alderman Young, charged with starving and neglecting his four cows. Rockel is a farmer, and is quite wealthy. He is about 72 years of age. He came to Easton by train, which was the first ride he ever had on a railroad. Rockel's treatment of his stock led his neighbors to complain, hence the suit. It is claimed that the animals were frequently left without food or water for days at a time. One cow died of actual starvation.

An Absconding Paymaster.

Washington, March 2.—Paymaster John Corwine, United States navy, stationed at Newport, R. I., has absconded, taking his check book with him. This statement is made on the authority of the navy department. Yesterday afternoon Paymaster Corwine cashed a check for $5,000 and then left Newport. An investigation of his accounts shows that he is between $5,000 and 10,000 short, exclusive of the amount of yesterday's check. Corwine was appointed in the naval service from Ohio by President Hayes.

Philadelphia Wants the Capital

Philadelphia, March 2.—A number of prominent citizens gathered in the mayor's office this afternoon to talk about the expediency of moving the capitol of the state from Harrisburg to this city. Every one present agreed that the good of the state and city would be best served by establishing the capitol at Philadelphia. Mayor Warwick appointed a committee of fifty to agitate the movement and induce the legislature to submit the question of moving the capitol to a vote of the people.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. Un this pamphlet, published and printed annually by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, wrench, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

THE DR. RUIZ MURDER.

Correspondence in the Case Refused the Senate.

SOME POINTS ARE SUBMITTED.

The Consul General Revealed an Aggravating Case of Abuse of an American. The Spanish Captain General Made a Conflicting Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The president has sent to the senate a report made by Secretary Olney on the resolution requesting the correspondence in the case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz. The report suggests the inadvisability of supplying the correspondence at this time, which suggestion the president endorses, saying that it would be "incompatible with the public interest to do so pending the public and exhaustive investigation about to be instituted."

The president adds the suggestion: "That the consul general should have professional aid in such investigation, though that matter together with the selection of the particular persons to act with him properly devolves upon my successor in office."

Instead of transmitting the official correspondence, the secretary supplies an account of his own composition covering the essential facts in the case. He says: "Ruiz, a native of Cuba, came to this country during the revolution which terminated in 1878 and studied dentistry at Philadelphia, declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States in 1877, he received his final papers in 1880. After this he returned to Cuba and has resided there since."

He details Ruiz's arrest on Feb. 4, of which he says the department was immediately informed, but that nothing more was heard in regard to the matter until Feb. 17, when the consul general reported that Ruiz had been found dead. He says the department had assumed that the case was being attended to during this interim and that a demand would be made that the prisoner should be put in communicado, but that it afterward developed that no such demand had been made and the prisoner had remained constantly in solitary confinement. The circumstances attending the death were such as to lead to a demand for immediate investigation.

"After such personal examination as he was able to make," the secretary continues, "the consul general has reported to the department that Ruiz was placed and kept for 315 hours in a small, closed and filthy cell, three feet by five, having a rough stone floor with no window and only a six inch square opening in the door for the admission of food, which aperture was kept shut except when so used; that no one was allowed to see him; that he died from neglect or violence; that he became deranged; that an autopsy showed seven contusions on top of the head; that he died from congestion of the brain; that there was no fracture of the skull, but that all knowledge was confined to officials and that it was difficult to ascertain the facts."

He says that on the other hand, the acting governor general of Cuba in a report made to his government, on Feb. 18, made a report entirely different, claiming that Ruiz had been well treated. This official also reports that Ruiz was found in his room very much excited, with a contusion on his head, after a blow was heard in the room. Later he was found by the attendant in the act of battting his head against the grating of the door, afterward died.

"The conclusions of the official reports of the two governments being thus radically conflicting, the secretary says another open and thorough investigation seemed to this government indispensable and that the Spanish government concurred in this view.

The secretary encloses a copy of Minister de Lome's letter acceding to this request. He says that Ruiz did not make known his Americanship when arrested, a circumstance, which, he says, often occurs and always leads to complications.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ILL.

He May Be Unable to Attend the Inauguration Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Cleveland has suffered for a week past from rheumatic gout which has now assumed such proportions that there is some question whether or not he will be able to take part in the inaugural ceremonies at the capitol on March 4, though he is taking special care of himself in order that he may perform his part in the ceremonies. While his condition is not such as to excite any alarm it is extremely painful.

The president's condition is causing anxiety to senators and representatives of both parties, who fear that it may cause him to leave unsigned a number of minor bills of particular interest to the members who have been pushing them, and which otherwise would have received the president's signature before the closing of his term of office.

As to the possibility of the president's inability to attend the inauguration exercises Secretary Thurber said: "I fear there is. But he will go if he can force himself to do it."

BOTH FIGHTERS HAPPY.

Corbett's Wife Visited Him—Fitz Took a Run.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 3.—Both of the big fighters were happy Tuesday. Corbett's present frame of mind was brought about largely by the appearance of his wife upon the scene, accompanied by the fighter's sister Helen. Corbett took a holiday.

Fitzsimmons' good humor was due to the disappearance of snow and the balmy atmosphere. He took advantage of the improved conditions of the roads by running four miles behind a buggy.

STILL IS AFTER BLISS.

McKinley Determined to Have a New York Man In His Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President-elect McKinley is working hard to have a New York man in the cabinet. He told Senator Platt he still had hopes of securing Bliss for the interior department. If he declines Woodford may be the man.

BOSTON, March 3. — Ex-Governor John D. Long of Higham, Mass., has announced that he has accepted the navy portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet.

Postmasters Won't Get Their Jobs.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The confirmation by the senate of 31 nominations of presidential postmasters is expected to be unavailing, so far as about five-sixths of them are concerned. The obstacle is the fact that the filing of a bond is a prerequisite of the issueance of commission, leaving about 25 of these postoffices to President McKinley's disposal.

GET your cabbage seed and shamrock ready for the 17th instant.

B. & B.

All the business we get, we want to come to come to us by preference—and we're ready to show you our reasons for expecting such preference.

Write for samples of the following—they'll show it:

Irish Dimities, white grounds with colored stripes or figures, 6 1-4c. to 12 1-2c.

Fine French Organdies, 25c., 30c., 35c

American Organdies, 12 1-2c., 15c., 20c., 25c.

New Etamines—open work effects—25c.—white grounds with colored stripes and checks—good enough weight to make up without linings—just the thing for children's nice dresses.

Tissues, Zephyrines, Gazines, 25c.—handsome new fabrics—light colors, navy blues and blacks, stripes and checks, splendid for shirt waists or entire gowns.

40 inch striped and figured Lawns, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c. a yard.

New Wash Goods, 5c. to $1 25.

We're ready to show you as many more reasons as you want—samples and prices of New Suitings, 75c. to $3.50—American all-wool Dress Goods, 25c., 35c., 40c.—New Silks and Black Goods, or other piece goods.

Then when you do buy here, you'll know yourself it's because of a preference that benefits you and your pocketbook—and we'll know that we got your business by meriting it, as we're determined we shall. Samples free, if you write.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

For Your Protection.—Catarrah "Cures" or Tonics for Catarrah in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrah is a local, not a blood disease, caused by a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrah will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breadth, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowleged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

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Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

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Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

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Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

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Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,

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BUTCHERS,

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Potatoes and all spring crops will grow better and yield far more, if you use

$20 Phosphate

Finest fertilizer for all kinds of soil. Direct from manufacturer to farmer (no agents). Special prices for carload lots. New price list mailed free.

YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, York, Pa.

CANCER and TUMORS CURED: no knife; book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 168 Elm St. Cincinnati, O.

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Having made some extensive improvements in the

OLD SHENKLE MILL

we are now prepared to turn out FIRST-CLASS WORK on Short Notice. Soliciting a portion of your patronage, I remain

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JOHN McCONNELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

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where you will find the largest, finest and best selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods to be found in the city.

Cambria County people who have been dealing with us in the past will find the same reliable goods that we have always been selling and at the lowest prices to be found in the city.

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That enters into the home that adds more to the comfort, healthfulness and happiness than the Kitchen Stove.

The most careful attention is given to manufacture of the

CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES

They are constructed to meet every requirement, and nothing is left undone to make them perfect.

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You cannot find many cooking appliances that so closely meets every want of the housewife as the CINDERELLA.

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If your horse casts a shoe, you get a horse shoer to reset it.
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If you fall ill you have a Doctor to tell you what to take.

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Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

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...bria Freeman.

...SBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

... - - - - MARCH 5, 1897.

...CAL AND PERSONAL.

...Mallov, of Chest Springs, ... Saturday.

...d D Lantry, one of Spangler's ... was in town on Monday.

...Frank Connell, of Johnstown, ...ends in Ebensburg this week.

...ph Bengele, one of Gallitzin's ...ofessions, was in town on Tues-

...eff Luther, of Carroll town-...y visitor to Ebensburg on Tues-

...Herman Williams, formerly of ...ast now of Homestead, spent a ...burg this week.

...ck, of the *Herald*, has been ...with a bad cold for ...this week.

...James A. Farabaugh and ...g have purchased the meat ...Robert W. Jones, on Centre ...carry on the butchering ...that old-established stand.

...ston, son of William Carlin, ...was caught under a fall of ...coal in the Taylor mines ...morning on Thursday of last week, ...ly injured. He was 19 years of ...

...that holds the crystal of a ...watch was found in Ebensburg ...morning between the Catholic ...churches on Horner street. ...can get it at this office by pay-...notice.

...Bator Bros., have a new ad. ...of the FREEMAN to which the ...and readers is called. They ...goods that they wish to close ...the purpose some extra good ...to be offered.

...ker, who is supposed to belong ...parts of this state, was found ...Million school house, in Alle-...on Monday morning, with ...ty brush. Carr is demented ...in the almshouse.

...ence from Bellefonte has been ...Ebensburg that Miss Sallie ...a former resident and an estimable ...is quite ill from a few days ago at that ...ing a shoulder and receiv-...injuries from which she is seri-...

...ve been flooded with counter-...during the past few days, and ...ions have been swindled. The ...counterfeit mainly of 5, 10 and 50 ...The latter are the most num-...the lot made. They are of the ...

...Liberty company gave an en-...at the opera house on Satur-...Monday evenings. Both enter-...were well attended and all pres-...expressed as the company is a ...and the performance far above ...

...Mahoney and Edward Leon-...were arrested for disorder-...at the opera house on Monday ...locked up in the cooler until Tues-...when they had a hearing be-...Squire Richards who fined them ...

...biography of the editor of the ...Freeman, himself and published ...Evening News, of March 1st, ...an earnest student of nature ...like a witness in court ...of our northern "squires a ...but he does very slow."

...Ross, a Pennsylvania railroad ...Altoona, whose right hand ...crushed while attempting to ...a moving coal which was equip-...Janney coupler and the other ...railroad surgeon, has entered suit ...company, claiming $5,000 dam-...

...William McConnell, relict of Francis ...died at her home in Ashville at ...on Friday. She was aged about 72 ...leaves the following children: ...Daugherty, of Altoona; Mrs. ...of Ashville, and Jennie and .... Interment at St Augus-...Monday morning.

...W. J. Mitchell, a well-known ...of Somerset county, was tried in ...county court last week for ...negligence in causing the death ...Beatty Shaffer. The trial ...six days. A motion for a ...has been made and the doctor is ...while the motion is pending.

...Rachael Michaels, relict of the ...Michaels, one of the oldest ...Cresson hills, died at her home ...Thursday morning in ...her 82d year. She is survived ...three daughters. Her re-...interred in the cemetery of ...Congregational church, at 1 ...Sunday afternoon.

...Woodruff, brother of the Hon. ...Woodruff, postmaster of Johns-...found lying along a railroad in ...just to the city, in a frightfully ...condition on Sunday morning. He ...passing traveler. The night was ...he had been exposed for six or ...hours when found. Death is expect-...ing. He is about 35 years ...well-known printer.

...was instantly killed at Engi-...the watch box at Summerhill ...on Thursday morning of ...The body was turned over to ...undertaker. Upon investi-...the matter, a naturalization ...found in one of the man's pock-...name on the paper is Thomas ...England is named as the place ...He was about 45 years of ...

...Philip Seelig, a well-known and ...citizen of Summerhill township, ...home on Saturday, February ...after an illness of nine days, aged ...The deceased is survived by his ...children, as follows: George ...of Loudonville, engineer and ...on the P. R. R.; Mary Kirby, of ...Ohio, and the others, Lizzie, ...Carrie, Sarah, Andrew and ...home.

...Lininger, one of the oldest and ...respected citizens of Cresson, died ...morning at 1 o'clock, aged 82 ...a lingering illness of several ...The deceased is survived by one ...Mrs. V. F. Sanker, with whom ...living at the time of his death. He ...two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Whar-...Mrs. Nancy Ringler, both of Al-...Funeral services were held in the ...church at the Summit on Friday ...at 10 o'clock.

...Nagle, a highly respected citi-...of this borough in St. Augustine, on ...morning at 1.15, of the infirmities ...old age. The deceased was ...years old, having been born in ...township, May 1, 1821. His ...occurred years ago. He is sur-...three sisters, Mrs. Margaret Mc-...Mrs. Susan Plunkett and Mrs. ...; two daughters, Mrs. Wil-...Scott and Mrs. Silas Ryan, of Al-...six sons, Charles, of Saginaw, ...Thomas, John, Frank and ...of St. Augustine. His remains ...conveyed in the cemetery at St. Au-...on Tuesday.

Communication.

Ebensburg, March 2, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last issue of the FREEMAN I see a communication from Mr. G. Huntley, late school director, and I am glad to note the facts set forth in my former communication corroborated. There is some little difference in the details but anyone reading either my communication or that of Mr. Huntley will come to the conclusion that the Ebensburg school building is not what it should be, and in its construction the interests of the contractor were better looked after than the interests of the taxpayers. So much so that Mr. Huntley concluded to resign, as he says, rather than "have any hand in taking the job off the contractor's hands." I presume this resignation, without a protest or a warning to the people at the time that they were being buncoed, is sufficient in his mind to relieve him of feeling any responsibility for the "job" when completed. If some child should, at some time, get knocked down with a chunk of the plastering that "has not the elasticity and suppleness that lime mortar has" and which at times has fallen, Mr. Huntley, like Macbeth, can exclaim:

"Thou canst not say I did it: never shake thy gory locks at me."

Mr. Huntley cites specifically as examples of imperfect work in building, City Hall, in Philadelphia, and the state house in Albany, N. Y. These two buildings are noted as being two of the most notorious jobs in the whole country. Politicians and lobbyists have fattened on the plunder that their building has furnished and the taxpayers in either case cannot get the buildings completed for the reason that when once finished the plunder will cease. The people of Ebensburg had no expectations of building a school house on the lines followed at either Philadelphia or Albany, and the comparison by Mr. Huntley is a doubtful compliment.

I see it stated in the *Mountaineer* of last week, that the school building has been "thoroughly inspected and found to be perfectly sound." I don't believe any competent man, with any regard for his reputation, will put that statement on paper over his own signature. If it has been thoroughly inspected and found "*perfectly sound*," justice to the directors and contractor, as well as for the information of the parents who are sending their children to the Ebensburg school, demand its publication and I hope the *Mountaineer, Herald* and FREEMAN will give the statement wide publicity. If there should be any charge for the publication I will see that the FREEMAN'S bill is paid and I trust some one equally interested will do as much for the other papers." If there is, as the *Mountaineer* says, only a crack "between the wall and the ceiling "I am certainly getting color blind, but as a "thorough inspection" has been made and its publication will settle the matter to the satisfaction of every one, I will await its appearance. CITIZEN.

*The FREEMAN will publish the statement without charge.

A Perfect Tour to Perfect Florida.

As Florida at this season of the year is the most attractive and delightful section of the Atlantic shore, so the Pennsylvania railroad at all times is the most attractive and delightful route of travel. First in its equipment and service, it is also first in its tourist system. Admirably indeed does it convey its patrons to its land of health and beauty. Special trains of Pullman palace cars are provided, all conveniences afforded, and everything possible done to add to the ease and comfort of the journey.

The next and last tour of the season to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia March 9th. Tourists may return by regular trains until May 31, 1897. Round-trip tickets, including Pullman accommodations and meals on the train, will be sold at the following rates: From New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets and itineraries apply to ticket agents, Tourist agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad Street station, Philadelphia.

McKinley Passes Through.

President William McKinley, in a superb special train, passed through Altoona at 3:05 this Tuesday morning. There were but few people at the depot at the time, and no demonstration was made whatever. A few of the presidential party gazed sleepily out of the windows, and a few members of the guard of honor descended to the ground, but that was all. A squad of the Cleveland troop National guard of Ohio is acting as a personal guard for Major McKinley, while a number of detectives, lynx eyed and alert, are constantly close to him.

A special train bearing the Cleveland troop, which will constitute the president's guard of honor on inauguration day, passed through the city at 11:40 last night. The troop is 85 strong and is commanded by Captain R. E. Burket. The train was made up of eleven cars, five stock cars containing the horses, one baggage car, a dining car and four Pullman coaches. The troop will lodge in the train while in Washington.

The presidential train remained at the depot but five minutes and then passed on eastward.—*Altoona Tribune.*

To Reduce Salaries.

On Monday Senator Walton introduced in the Senate at Harrisburg a bill reducing the pay of county commissioners, prothonotaries, county clerks, county treasurers, and registers and recorders of the several counties of the commonwealth, not including counties having cities of the first, second and third class, nor counties having special laws fixing the salaries of said officers. The salaries per year in counties having a population of 75,000 and upward shall be as follows: Prothonotaries, $4,000; clerks of court, $3,000; register and recorder, $3,000; county commissioners, $1,000; county treasurer, $4,000. In counties having a population of 50,000 and upward these salaries are fixed: Prothonotary, $2,000; clerks of court, $1,500; register and recorder, $1,500; county commissioners, $800; county treasurer, $2,000. In counties having a population of less than 50,000 these are the salaries; Prothonotary, $1,500; Clerks of court, $1,200; register and recorder, $1,200; county commissioners, $600; county treasurer, $1,500.

—Solomon Dumm, an old and respected citizen, died at the home of his son, Joseph, in Barr township, on Wednesday of last week, aged 82 years. Mr. Dumm was born in Berks county, Pa., April 18, 1815, and in 1833, when but eighteen years of age, moved to Carroll township, this county. There, four years later, in 1837, he united in marriage with Miss Margaret Flannigan, who preceded him to the grave forty-eight years ago. To this union were born six sons, five of whom are still living—Thomas P. Dumm, now in West Virginia; Daniel, of Carroll township; Henry S., and Joseph A., of Barr township, and John S., the well known lumber dealer of Spangler. One son—Peter—died in April, 1872. The deceased is also survived by thirty-five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. Mr. Daniel Damm, a brother of the deceased, died about four weeks ago.

—Joseph Flynn, aged 39, a dryer in the Renoldsville woolen mill, met with a horrible death by scalding on Friday last. Flynn fell into a dye vat which was six feet deep and filled with dye liquor heated to the boiling point. He was quickly rescued but when taken out every part of his body was scalded so badly that bits of flesh fell off. Death resulted in a short time.

List of License Refused.

On Monday Judge Barker handed in to the Clerk of Quarter Sessions the list of licenses granted and refused. Below we give the names of the applicants refused and withdrawn, all the others were granted:

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.
Robert P. Hice, Dunlo, retail; Hugh C. Moore, Elton, retail; Peter Seymour, Dunlo, retail.

BARNESBORO BOROUGH.
Marcellus Weakland.

CRESSON TOWNSHIP.
J. M. O'Donnell, Summit, retail.

HASTINGS BOROUGH.
E. H. Gray, retail.

JOHNSTOWN CITY, SECOND WARD.
James Flinn, retail; P. F. Kirby, retail.

FOURTH WARD.
John Kirby, retail.

EIGHTH WARD.
Samuel Wagoner, retail.

NINTH WARD.
A. K. Geiselhart, retail.

TENTH WARD.
Nicholas Murton, retail.

TWELFTH WARD.
Louis Stinely, retail.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Charles Hofmann, retail.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
Victor Faith, retail; August Heine, retail; Morris Lefkowitz, retail; Ferdinand Pezold, retail.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
James M. Frederick, retail; Joseph Walcher, retail.

LOWER YODER TOWNSHIP.
Frank X. Fees, Brownstown, retail.

MORRELLVILLE BOROUGH.
Edward C. Bingeil, retail; Francis Leckey, retail.

PATTON.
John Boyce, wholesale.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.
William H. Edwards, Jamestown, retail

READE TOWNSHIP.
Joseph Wilt, Figart, retail.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.
Oscar M. Hamp, Scalp Level, retail.

ROXBURY BOROUGH.
James M. Gillespie, retail.

SPANGLER BOROUGH.
F. H. Bearer, retail; Richard Bowen, retail; Daniel C. Sullivan.

TUNNELHILL BOROUGH.
John Goldy, retail; T. J. McGuire, retail.

UPPER YODER TOWNSHIP.
Carl C Hochstein, retail.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.
William Leap, Cassandra, retail.

WITHDRAWN.
M. D. Eberly, retail, Ebensburg; John Ryan, retail, Lilly.

DECEASED, WHILE PENDING.
Patrick J. McLaughlin, Johnstown.

SUBSEQUENTLY REVOKED.
W. S. Confer, Jamestown, retail.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, March 5, 1897:

Morgan Harvey and Mary Hunter, Gallitzin.

Richard Wilkins, Johnstown, and Emma Hess, Coopersdale.

Joseph Rovan, Dunlo, and Mary Papez, Portage.

Ralph T. Richardson and Zella Berkebile, Johnstown.

Henry Griffith, Pine township, Indiana county, Pa., and Ada Kinter, Barr township.

James P. L. McGivern and Mary Edith Hoffman, Johnstown.

Thomas Conrad, Ashville, and Sarah Grove, Wildwood.

Peter T. O'Brien, Dunlo, and Mary E. Lloyd, Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.

Daniel E. Gindlesberger, Johnstown, and Clara B. Westley, Jackson township.

George Lilly and Katie Hibner, Altoona.

Ezra A. Davis and Elizabeth G. Helman, Adams township.

Francis A. Lauer and Josephine Marlett, Dean township.

Robert J. Karns, Johnstown, and Sadie E. Gardner, Stoystown, Pa.

Olaf Sanderson and Elsie Lodgren, Patton.

Frank W. McTigue and Annie McNeill, Gallitzin.

Edwara Holt and Rosa Dobbs, Dunlo.

Franklin M. Wentz, East Conemaugh, and Sarah A. Samuel, Franklin.

Albert Weakland, Dysart, and Agnes J. Rickard, Frugality.

Clay E. Beal and Minnie E. Dull, Johnstown.

Ira Noon and Edith Yearfass, Johnstown.

Samuel Clawson and Mary E. Benden, Bennington.

Archie M. Burkhart and Mary J. McKenzie, Chest Springs.

Daniel E. Will, Stonycreek township, and Mary Zimmerman, Johnstown.

Mark Rabik and Mare Murar, Carroll township.

Elas Vrabel and Mene Dzeadas, Benscreek.

John W. Makin, Patton, and Annie A. Gettis, Ebensburg.

Real Estate Transfers.

Samuel S. Stutzman et ux. et al. to Susannah Findley, West Taylor; consideration, $1,062.

Samuel S. Stutzman et ux. et al. to Emanuel Stutzman, West Taylor, $808.

Samuel S. Stutzman to Ephraim Findley, West Taylor, $2,185.

James Kirkpatrick et ux. to Stephen Campbell, Hastings, $1.

J. F. Warefield et ux. to G. W. Lloyd, Jr., et al., Susquehanna, $950.

Guardian of Elmer Strayer to Pricilla Schnabel, Morrellville, $50.

Joseph C. McMullen et ux. to George Baker, Elder, $60.

Cambria Iron company to School District of Franklin borough, Franklin, $400.

George Meier, by sheriff, to C. C. Hornick, Johnstown, $45.

Anna Seeberger to Christ C. Hornick, Johnstown, $585.

John B. Garrison et ux. to Willis J. Nugent et al., Susquehanna, $1.

Willis J. Nugent et ux. to Thomas Barnes, Barr, $2,000.

Willis J. Nugent et ux. to Thomas Barnes et al., Barr, $9,250.

Margaret A. Pringle to Pennsylvania Railroad company, Portage borough, $1,800.

Philomena Simendinger et al. to Pennsylvania Railroad company, Portage borough, $401.

J. L. Spangler et ux. to Elizabeth Roberts, Hastings, $125.

H. Nixon et al., assigne, to John Eash et al., Cambria county, $963.

Henry Ager et ux. to Henry Krumenacher, Carroll township and Spangler borough, $1.

David Bracken to Mary Stutzman, Jackson, $625.

Trying to Save the Farmer.

At the vetinary department of the University of Pennsylvania a series of experiments is being conducted on some cows, under the direction of Dr. Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian, that will attract the attention of dairymen and sanitarians all over the country. These cows are afflicted with tuberculosis and are being treated with Koch's lymph and kept under good hygenic conditions. The experiment has been in operation for about two months, and the general appearance of the cows is very much better than when they were brought to the hospital.

The work is carried on under the auspices of the state live stock sanitary board for the purpose of determining whether cattle that are but slightly tuberculous can, with profit and safety be applied to any practical use.

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday morning at 10 o'clock with Judge Barker on the bench. A number of motions and petitions were presented after which the Quarter sessions cases were called up and disposed of as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Stophel, fraudulent assignment. Jury acquitted the defendant but directed that he pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Javas, fornication and bastardy; Mary Hartnett prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20, costs, $20 lying-in expenses and the sum of $1 per week for seven years.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Boyer, fornication and bastardy; Florence Thomas prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Cronan, selling liquor without a license. Defendant plead guilty but owing to the illness of his wife he was allowed to enter bail for his appearance at court on the 17th for sentence.

Commonwealth vs. John Bullia, rape; Mrs. Susannah Varek, prosecutrix. Jury found defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Hetzel, forgery. Defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Gallagher, fornication and bastardy; Ellen Mishler, prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence.

Commonwealth vs. John Feathers, fornication and bastardy; Lizzie Mooore prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty. Usual sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Hamilton, assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Sanford P. Church, defrauding a boarding house keeper. Jury find defendant guilty and divided the costs between the defendant and the prosecutor, Peter Sevmour.

Commonwealth vs. William S. Confer, of Portage, selling liquor on Sunday, selling to minors, et cet., seven indictments. Defendant plead guilty on three indictments and the district attorney entered a *nol pros* on the other four. Sentence suspended until March 17th. On Monday Confer had been granted a liquor license and upon his conviction on Tuesday the license was revoked.

Commonwealth vs. Annie Dawson, perjury, selling liquor without a license, and selling on Sunday. Jury found defendant not guilty on the charge of perjury and directed that the costs be paid by the prosecutor, F. S. Maloy. She was found guilty on both the liquor charges.

Commonwealth vs. J. H. Scruder, fornication and bastardy; Susan M. Kimball prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence.

Commonwealth vs. William Morris, carrying concealed weapons, felonious assault, and pointing a pistol. Jury found him guilty of carrying concealed weapons and pointing a pistol, but not guilty of felonious assault and battery. On the first conviction he was sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs and twenty days in jail and on the second conviction $5 fine, costs and ten days in jail.

Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Nellie Dove, assault and battery. Jury found defendant not guilty and divided the costs between the defendant, and Mrs. Maggie Thomas, the prosecutrix.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Wilson, larceny. Jury found defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Keith, felonious assault and battery. Jury found defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. George Mangus, larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Wilson, larceny. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs and three months in jail.

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff Conlier disposed of the following properties at sheriff's sale at the court house on Monday:

All the right and title of Michael Papez to the surface of a tract of land in Summerhill and Portage townships, was sold to the plaintiff, Mrs. M. A. Pringle, for $25.

For $30 the plaintiff, the Altoona Building and Loan Association, purchased the interest of Ruth Hichman in a small frame house and lot of ground in Barnesboro.

The Excelsior Building & Loan Association of Altoona purchased the lots of Erick Broberg, in Susquehanna township, and John Bergquist, in Hastings borough, for $40 apiece. Each of the lots have four-roomed houses on them.

Wallace Plummer paid $200 for the interest of Mary Ann Aulters in a four-roomed house and lot of ground in Summerhill borough. It was seized at the suit of J. B Green, assignee of John Brown and wife, of Summerhill.

A tract of fifty acres of land, with a frame house and farm buildings, located in Portage township, the property of Lawrence Prockley, was seized at the suit of John H. Cramer and sold to the plaintiff for $25.

The sale of the property of Thomas Munroe, in Gallitzin borough; of J. F. Marks, in Carroll township, and H. J. Conway, in Gallitzin township, was stayed by the court.

The Gallitzin Building & Loan Association, the plaintiff in the suit, paid $50 for the title and interest of Michael D. Wills in a lot of ground and a nineteen-roomed building, an ice-house, ware house, etc., in the borough of Ashville.

The sale of two properties of Thomas Dodson, located in Washington township, and of a tract of land and a house of John Rosenhamer, in Cambria township, was stayed by the attorneys for the plaintiffs, the Gallitzin Building & Loan Association and the Conemaugh Building & Loan Association, respectively.

The plaintiff, the Westmoreland Guarantee Building & Loan Association of Pennsylvania, gave $25 for the right, title and interest of Clarence M. and Jeannette Shunkwiler in a lot of ground, storeroom and dwelling in the borough of Hastings.

John E. Holnberg's house and lot in Hastings borough was knocked to the plaintiff, the Excelsior Building & Loan Association, of Altoona, for $25.

A tract of land in Susquehanna township, seized at the suit of the Hastings Building & Loan Association as the property of Edward Eager, was sold to the plaintiff for $25.

The title of Anna Shoenwalder in a house and lot of ground on Highland avenue, Johnstown, and the interest of Francis Leckey in two certain lots of ground in Lower Yoder township (the sale of which were postponed on Saturday), were sold to the plaintiff in the suits, the Citizens' Building & Loan Association, of Altoona, for $50 apiece.

Fire in Patton.

A destructive fire broke out in the residence of John Boyce, in Patton, at an early hour on Saturday morning, caused by the upsetting and explosion of a lamp, and before the flames were gotten under control three frame buildings, the one in which the fire started and two others owned by Max Rabinawitz, all on Fifth avenue, were reduced to ashes. The first floors of the three buildings were occupied as stores and the upper stories were occupied as dwellings. The occupants were John Boyce, pool room and dwelling; Ed. Severn, harness shop; A. G. Anderson, dwelling; Evan Anderson, dwelling; Young American Clothing store; Mrs. Rook, novelty store; Mrs. Davis, dwelling; John Elliott, dwelling. The loss is estimated at $8,000 partially insured.

Miscellaneous Notices.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Central Hotel, at Loretto, Cambria county, Pa. Easy terms. Address MRS. ELLA B. McDONALD, Jany.-8 tf.

WANTED.—A general representative in this county to organize local boards for the Artisans' Savings and Loan Association. Address 91 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. mch22

WANTED.—A reliable man to represent a loan institution in Cambria county Money loaned in sums of $100 to $10,000. For particulars apply to W. M. DAVIS, Coalport, Pa. mch29tf.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Key Building, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in March, $2,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

LADIES and gentlemen's suits, musical instruments of all kinds, sewing machines, vehicles, dress goods, etc., etc., at manufacturer's prices. School and Sunday school libraries and standard sets of books by the world's best authors at less than cost of printing. T. W. LETTS, represents manufacturers. Feb. 19 2t.

WE the undersigned wish to make known to the public that the meat market on Centre street, formerly run by R. W. Jones, will now be run by the firm name of FARABAUGH & ILLIG, and that we will also be thankful to the public for their patronage

JAMES A. FARABAUGH,
PHILIP J. ILLIG.

Ebensburg, March 5 1897 1t.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McIlreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon. Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct1tf

JOS. HORNE & CO.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

In both these lines we claim the leadership of this end of the state and we take second place to no establishment in this country in assortments and choiceness of styles. Claims are easy to make and we do something more than make claims. We demonstrate that truth.

You will need either Dress Goods or Silks, or both, this Spring.

In justice to yourself, send for our samples and prices before you buy.

If it is an inexpensive but reliable fabric you are seeking send for samples of the fine dependable strictly all-wool goods we are are selling at 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents a yard. All the new styles of the Spring.

If you wish to pay as high as $1.00 a yard we can give you as wide a choice at that price as any store in this country. We can particularly recommend the "LANSDOWNES" a famous mixture of silk and wool which is the silkiest and softest of all the combinations.

In Silks our line is complete in spring goods at prices from 25 cents up.

In the Wash Fabrics we have beautiful designs in Dimities and Baptistes at 8 cents a yard, and the imported goods in Organdies, Dimities and Embroidered Linens at 25 cents a yard.

Whatever you wish, send to us for samples of it; it costs you nothing but a stamp.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that P. F. Kirby, et ux., by deed of voluntary assignment dated January 25, 1897, and of record in Cambria county, in Deed Book Volume B 9, page 189, conveyed to the undersigned assignee all their property in trust for the benefit of the creditors of P. F. Kirby. All persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. BUCK,
Assignee of P. F. Kirby, et.
Ebensburg, Pa., February 4, 1897. 12 6t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ager et ux., by deed of voluntary assignment dated February 22, 1897, assigned and transferred to the undersigned all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons owing said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KRUMENACKER,
Assignee of Henry, et ux
Nicktown, Pa., February 25, 1897. 29 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Wills in and for Cambria county has granted letters testamentary on the estate of George Rossiein, late of Loretto borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, to the undersigned. All persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

B W. LITZINGER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of George Rossiein, deceased.
Loretto, Pa., February 22, 1897. 29 6t. X

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary in the estate of Daniel Dumm, Sr., late of Carroll township, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills in and for Cambria county. All persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BUCK,
Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Dumm, Sr., deceased.
Loretto, Pa., Feb. 4th, 1897. 12 6t.

THE KEELEY CURE

Is a special boon to business men who, having drifted unconsciously into the drink habit and awaken to find the disease of alcoholism fastened upon them, rendering them unfit to manage affairs requiring a clear brain. A four weeks course of treatment at the

PITTSBURG KEELEY INSTITUTE,
No. 4246 Fifth Avenue,

restores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and restores them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1600 cases treated here, and among them some of your own neighbors, to whom we can refer with confidence as to the absolute safety and efficiency of the Keeley Cure. The fullest and most searching investigation is invited. Send for pamphlet giving full information.

Aug 2 94.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

It Will Cure COLD IN HEAD

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. nov.10.94.1y

Mountain House

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving parlor on Centre street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

F. X FEES.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

Roofing and Spouting.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Tread Powers, Threshers and Separators, Iron and Wood Pumps, Fence Wire, Etc., Etc.,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
PITSBURG DEPT.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 16, 1896.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 23 a m
Main Line Express, daily	10 59 a m
Altoona Accom., week days	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 11 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 09 p m
Mail Train, daily	5 35 p m
Pittsburg Express, daily	5 58 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From Hastings and the North	7 36 a m
From Cresson	10 00 a m
From Vintondale	2 35 p m
From Cresson	5 05 p m
From Cresson	5 56 p m
From Vintondale	7 20 p m
From Cresson	9 10 p m

TRAINS LEAVE.

For Cresson	7 39 a m
For Hastings and the North	10 03 a m
For Vintondale	10 15 a m
For Cresson	2 35 p m
For Vintondale	5 05 p m
For Hastings and the north	5 56 p m
For Cresson	7 20 p m

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 3.25 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 11.40 a. m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 360 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

HAVE YOU READ THE PHILADELPHIA Times THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegience in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS.—DAILY, $3.00 per annum; $1.00 for four months; 50 cents per month; delivered by carriers for six cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, 32 large, handsome pages—224 columns, elegantly illustrated, beautiful colored supplement, $2.00 per annum; 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month.

Address all letters to

THE TIMES,
Philadelphia.

Dec. 6, 1895-6m

BRIDGE WORK.

DENTISTRY

In all its Latest and Most Improved Methods.

Teeth extracted without pain by using Prof. May's E. R. Artificial Teeth without plate just like the natural teeth. I extract teeth, repair them and replace them in their natural position. First-class work done at the most reasonable rates.

☞All work warranted. Terms Cash. Office on Main Street, two doors north of M. E. Church.

DR. A. LAINO,
GALLITZIN, PA.

FOR SALE.

Large tract of good garden land in South-east'n Florida. AGENTS WANTED to sell options. Apply quick

FLORIDA GARDE LAND CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

July 31, 96.9m

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now to CO. A. SCOTT, New York City

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR MARCH!

We have some lines of goods that we are going to

CLOSE OUT,

and in order to do so we have made some very low prices in Dress Goods, Underwear, Shoes, etc., we invite all who want to save some money and get some good bargains to call and see goods and prices.

We can't tell you much about them here, but the prices will speak for themselves. Come early before the best are picked up.

BARKER BROS.,

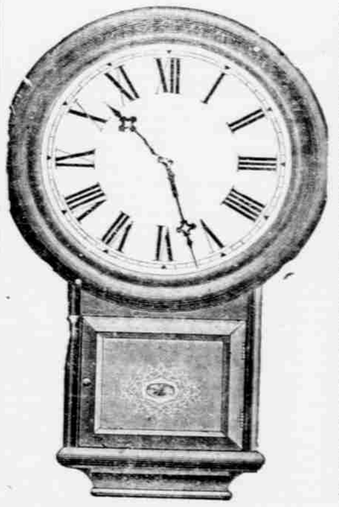
EBENSBURG, PA.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
—AND—
OPTICAL GOODS.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED ROCKFORD
WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches

In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞All work guaranteed.

CARL RIVINIUS.

REDUCTION SALE!

For the next 30 days we will sell any of our Winter Suits, Overcoats, Underwear and all winter goods at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

We must make room for Spring Goods, and to do so have have reduced our prices so much that all Winter Goods are bound to go.

Our Loss Will Be Your Gain.

We carry the best line of Shoes in Northern Cambria and some of them have been reduced to less than cost of manufacture.

Call soon and get a bargain.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

—GREAT—

CLEARANCE SALE

of Furs, Capes and Jackets, Winter Dress Goods and Woolen Underwear at QUINN'S, 134 and 136 Clinton St., Johnstown. Fur Capes sold at half cost. New Spring Dress Goods arriving every day.

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

☞Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed

H. E. BENDER,
Formerly of Carrolltown.

5.9531

TOMORROW AWAITED.

McKinley and Hobart Ready to Be Inaugurated.

DEPOTS CLOGGED WITH ARRIVALS.

Prospective Cabinet Officers, Governors and Men of Titles, Past and Present, Mingle In the Crowds—Major McKinley Dined With the Clevelands.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The national capital shelters the outgoing and incoming presidents and vice presidents and preparations for the grand ceremonies marking the change of administration go on with feverish haste and bustle.

Governors, generals and men with one title or another, past or present, continue to arrive with each train so that it is no longer a risk to address with some title almost any one who may be met about the hotels or public offices. Of the prospective new cabinet there are in the city Messrs. Sherman, Gage, Alger, Gary, Wilson and McKenna and a possible cabinet officer in Colonel J. J. McCook of New York. Of the governors of states there are already here Governors Black of New York, Tanner of Illinois, Grout of Vermont, Lowndes of Maryland, Scofield of Wisconsin, Hastings of Pennsylvania, Griggs of New Jersey, Bushnell of Ohio, Drake of Iowa and Pingree of Michigan.

Other arrivals of note include Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee and Colonel A. E. Buck of Georgia.

The presence of the president-elect and such a large proportion of public men of influence sufficient to affect the formation of the new cabinet has started a flood of gossip concerning the members of President McKinley's official family, but through all the fog of guesswork and speculation the fact shows clearly that the cabinet is still uncompleted, and for precisely the same reason that it has been known to be for about a week, namely, that the president-elect desires to honor New York with a place, and that a man has not yet been found acceptable at once to the leaders in the Empire state politics and willing to take the position which the cabinet slate as arranged marks as his berth.

Senator-elect Platt saw Mr. McKinley, but the conference was indecisive. One interesting suggestion arising out of the cabinet gossip was an intimation that the senate might adjourn over from tomorrow until the following week. The significance of the intimation lay in the fact that there had been canvassed the possibility that McKinley's cabinet would not be ready for announcement on Friday, and that therefore, no occasion would arise for a session to confirm the successors of the present cabinet. There have been delayed cabinet announcements in the past and at such times the outgoing officers out of courtesy have held onto their places until such time as it was the pleasure of the chief executive to relieve them, only routine business, of course, being attended to and matters of policy deferred. Inquiry at the senate on the matter of adjournment was answered by the statement that it would be as President McKinley might wish.

The incoming of so many visitors of note also started the social activities of the town and there were innumerable dinners and receptions in the fashionable parts of the city in honor of inaugural sojourners.

Grand Marshal Porter kept hard at work at his quarters arranging for the big parade tomorrow. A rough total of the number of regular and militia soldiers and sailors who will be in line shows an aggregate of eleven or twelve thousand. The escort of President-elect McKinley, when in accordance with custom he rides down the avenue to the capitol to take the oath of office, will number about 5,000. The civic organizations vary so greatly in strength that it has been found absolutely impossible to make an exact statement of the number of men they will have in line, but it is estimated at about 12,000.

Supplemental orders issued by General Porter announced that Captain James H. Sands, of the Columbia, will command the battalion of 500 United States seamen who will represent the navy in the parade.

Crack marching bodies ambitious to display their tactical skill in the parade before the largest audience they ever have faced, will find pigeon wings and other fancy manouevres barred. Gen. Porter directed in official orders that commanders be careful to keep their organizations in the middle of the street and prevent obliquing at any point in the line of march. On a past occasion the procession was stopped for about ten minutes while a crack flambeau club performed evolutions that brought down the crowd and likewise an aide from the commanding officer.

The occupants of the reviewing stand and vicinity doubtless will rejoice in the order that "Hail to the Chief" shall be performed by no band except that at the head of the column. Several hundred bands, it may be stated, will be in line. Another direction to the bandleaders is that in the civic organizations, where they will be unusually thick, bands following each other in column shall play alternately.

The depots have been clogged with the rush of incomers and there has been a constant succession of loaded trains bearing individuals, military bodies and clubs. The most noteworthy of these arrivals was the crack cavalry company of Cleveland, which will form the principal escort to the president, Troop A, of the Ohio national guard. They have a complete new uniform and outfit for the occasion and mounted on the 80 coal-black chargers form the officers and men and two snow-white horses for the trumpeters, expect to make a fine showing. Their mounts were carefully selected for the occasion and brought on. The men are in command of Captain Russell Burdick.

Arrangements have been perfected by which each important stage in the outdoor ceremonials will be announced by the booming of cannon. A national salute of 21 guns will be fired when President Cleveland leaves the White House in company with Mr. McKinley for the capitol, and another salute of 21 guns will announce that they have entered the capitol. One gun will be fired when Mr. McKinley takes the oath of office, a national salute of 21 guns at the conclusion of the inaugural address when President McKinley and Mr. Cleveland begin the return march to the White House, and the same number of guns when, the tour made, President McKinley enters the White House or the reviewing stand.

Locally the all-important question now is the weather and of that the weather sharps fight shy and ask time for mature deliberation and the further development of meteorological facts before hazarding an opinion. One thing they will announce and that is that the temperature will be entirely comfortable. Snow is out of the question. Whether it will rain or not is an open question. There is a wet area out west and gathering showers in the south, but though there has been some gathering cloudiness around the District of Columbia and a growing haze which it takes longer each morning for the sun to dissipate, there is a persistent high barometer that brings clear skies long before noon. On the whole the indications favor showery weather and possibly rain just before or just after inauguration day, with a prospect that that day itself may escape and indeed that the showers may be light or forced in another direction.

President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland last night entertained at dinner President-elect McKinley. The invitation, which while not a novelty, is not always usual to a change of administration, was extended through Secretary Porter several days ago, but up to a late hour this afternoon it was doubtful whether or not it could be carried out owing to the indisposition of President Cleveland. Word came to Mr. Porter at the Ebbitt house, however, about 5 o'clock that the president had so far recovered from his rheumatic attack as to be able to carry out the engagement which was renewed in pressing form. Therefore a handsome brougham, the same that had conveyed the president-elect from the station to his hotel this morning, stood at the doorway of the Ebbitt about 7 o'clock last night. The president-elect emerged from the hotel at 7:30 and was greeted with cheers by the crowd which formed on either side of a lane on the sidewalk. He took his seat with Secretary Porter and was driven in a few minutes to the White House. It was expected that Mrs. McKinley would accompany her husband to the dinner, but owing to the exhaustion that followed the exciting events of the journey from Canton and the day in Washington she was unable to do so.

At the White House Mr. Porter left the president-elect at the inner doorway and the latter entered at once the red parlor, where he was greeted cordially by President Cleveland, who had been in waiting with Mrs. Cleveland for the purpose. Without delay dinner was announced and the party retired to the private diningroom, where a suitable repast had been prepared. There was nothing elaborate about the dinner or the decorations. Mrs. Cleveland had given her personal attention to the arrangements and the table decorations and menu were exceedingly simple and in good taste. Freed from the restraining influence of others, the retiring and incoming presidents and Mrs. Cleveland chatted without formality and without doubt the president-elect received many hints as to the easiest manner to bear the burdens of the responsibilities that will be imposed upon his family in the management of the White House during the next four years.

While President Cleveland was extending this courtesy to his successor, the vice president-elect was entertaining Secretary Porter and some chosen friends at dinner at the Arlington.

Secretary Olney also provided a bounteous dinner and invited some friends to meet two members of the new cabinet, Messrs. Gary and Gage.

Major McKinley left the White House about 10 o'clock and immediately returned to the Ebbitt. There being nothing definite known as to the time of his return no crowd had collected about the hotel doors. The major quickly alighted from his carriage, hurried through the corridor and took the elevator for his apartments, where he remained the rest of the evening.

General Alger took lunch yesterday with the president-elect and they passed about an hour in conversation. Mr. McKinley spent the latter part of the afternoon in a study of the arrangements that have been made for the inauguration so far as they affect him personally and approved them.

LEGISLATO RE TING AGAIN.

Dr. Swallow Re ed To Testify Before the Fi Investigators.

HARRISBURG, March 3.—The legislature has adjourned over inauguration week until Monday evening.

It was agreed among the leaders that the house and senate from that time on will get down to business.

The joint committee of the house and senate appointed to investigate the cause of the fire at the capitol has held another session. The meeting was held in Senator McCarrell's law office, with Chairman Gibson presiding. Dr. Swallow, who made the charges against the state officials, was subpœnaed and was present. When the meeting was called to order Dr. Swallow asked the privilege to open it with prayer. This was granted, and he started off his prayer by saying that the committee was making history and asking that the Lord in his wisdom would preside over and direct the committee in its actions. After prayer the reverend doctor was called to the stand and asked to testify. This he refused to do. He said there were numerous libel suits in which he was made defendant, and for that reason he would not testify.

After prayer the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. The following bills were then read in place and presented:

By Thomas, to further restrain and regulate the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors by prohibiting the same person from being interested directly or indirectly in both the business of manufacturing, distilling, brewing, bottling or wholesaling of said liquors and in the sale thereof at retail.

By Gibson, to provide for the appointment of a building commission to erect a fireproof capitol building for the state legislature, the department of public instruction and other state officials.

By Snyder, an act requiring railroads, canal and telegraph companies to file reports with the auditor general.

The calendar was then taken up, and about 30 bills on third reading were considered. A number of them were of minor importance and passed without discussion. The anti-treating bill was called up and was laid over. After this was done, on motion of Senator Grady, the bill was referred back to the committee on Senator Grady's statement that it was unconstitutional. The bill providing that all candidates in congressional, judicial and legislative districts shall be nominated by ballot was defeated by a vote of 18 to 14.

Senator Grady then called up his bill, entitled, "an act to exempt from taxation public property for public purposes and places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity."

Senator Flinn made a vigorous fight against the bill.

After Mr. Flinn finished Mr. Grady said he was willing to have the bill lie over for a week or so, and meantime he was willing to amend it in any manner that would be satisfactory all around.

Among other acts passed on third reading was one that gives a married woman living separate and apart from her husband authority to convey and encumber real estate without the joiner of her husband.

Senator Gobin presented a resolution fixing next Tuesday as the time for taking up the civil service bill on second reading.

Senator Thomas presented a bill fixing the salaries of deputy sheriffs in all counties of 500,000 and over. The bill provides that the salaries of the deputies who execute processes shall be $2,500.

The governor notified the senate of the appointment of Benjamin F. Smith as coroner of Crawford county, and L. M. Williams to be justice of the peace at Sharon.

The senate adjourned to meet Monday evening.

Bills were read in place as follows in the house:

By Muehlbronner, appropriating $3,000 to the temporary home for children in Allegheny.

By Moore, a bill to prevent the attendance of all children under 16 years at any public theater unless accompanied by a parent or other suitable person.

By Marshall, appropriating $50,000 to aid in the establishment of a free war library and museum of military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States at Philadelphia.

By Ford, to validate the increase of indebtedness of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, made pursuant to the assent of the electors thereof, obtained by a public election held at any time since June 19, 1891, in the said district or municipality where the count by the court showed a majority in favor of said increase.

A resolution was adopted that the house adjourn until next Monday evening.

The Seyfert bill to make the playing of football a misdemeanor was defeated in the house on second reading.

The legislators went to Washington today on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad.

SOME RATHER SHARP TALK.

Inauguration Visitors Entertained by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The senate had its share of inauguration crowds and they were compensated by something more than routine procedure of appropriation bills. The bill for an international monetary conference was taken up and after two hours of animated debate the house amendments were agreed to without the formality of a yea and nay vote. This is the final legislative stage of the bill and it now goes to the president. The debate on the bill brought out earnest speeches from the silver Republican senators and frequent reference to the break at the St. Louis convention. Senator Dubois warned his former Republican associates that the silver Republicans had thrown off their old connections for good. Senator Teller referred to the choice of Mr. Sherman as secretary of state and Mr. Gage as secretary of the treasury as indicating that the incoming administration would not be in sympathy with an international monetary conference or agreement.

The fortification appropriation bill was passed.

Senator Quay stated that several nominations of Pennsylvania post masters had been erroneously given to the press as confirmed, when in fact they were still subject to objection.

Swallow Held For Court.

HARRISBURG, March 3.—Rev. Dr. Swallow has been held in $1,000 bail by Mayor Patterson for the March session of criminal court to answer two charges of criminal libel, growing out of his accusations of malfeasance and corruption against state officials in an editorial article in the last issue his paper, The Pennsylvania Methodist.

JOINT DEMAND ON GREECE.

Ordered to Evacuate Crete by the First of Next Week.

ATHENS, March 3.—The representatives of the powers have presented identical notes to the Greek government. They declare that the island of Crete will be converted completely into an autonomous state under the suzerainty of the sultan and demands that the Greek vessels and troops be withdrawn within six days from Tuesday. If not complied with force will be used.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The representatives of the powers have presented a collective note to the Turkish government.

Refused Tom Watson a Seat.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The house has unanimously voted that Mr. Black of Georgia, whose seat was contested by Thomas E. Watson, the late Populistic candidate for vice president, is entitled to the seat.

VETOED BY CLEVELAND

Refused to Sign the New Immigration Law.

HE CRITICIZES THE MEASURE.

Calls It a Radical Departure From Our Past Policy Relating to Immigration. Especially Dislikes the Educational Test and the Clause Affecting Canadians.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The president has sent to the house of representatives a message vetoing the immigration bill in which he says:

"By the first section of this bill it is proposed to amend section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to immigration, by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States: All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English language or some other language (parents over 50 years old being excluded from its provisions.)

"A radical departure from our national policy relating to immigration is here presented. Heretofore we have welcomed all who came to us from other lands except those whose moral or physical condition or history threatened danger to our national welfare and safety."

The president then refers to our present growth and sturdy people as proof that our liberal immigration laws have been a good thing for the country.

He declares that the present conditions—so many people being unemployed—as not due to the country being overcrowded, but to a general stagnation of business. Says he: "With the advent of settled and wholesome financial and economic governmental policies and a consequent encouragement to the activity of capital, the misfortunes of unemployed labor should to a great extent at least be remedied."

Regarding the educational test he says: "The best reason that could be given for this radical restriction of immigration is the necessity of protecting our population against degeneration and saving our national peace and quiet from imported turbulence and disorder.

"I cannot believe that we would be protected against these evils by limiting immigration to those who can read and write in any language 25 words of our constitution. In my opinion it is infinitely more safe to admit 100,000 immigrants, who, though unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control who cannot only read and write, but delights in arousing by inflamatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers. They are rather the victims of the educated agitator.

"A parent, grandparent, wife or minor child of a qualified immigrant, though unable to read and write, may accompany the immigrant or be sent for to join his family provided the immigrant is capable of supporting such relative. These exceptions to the general rule of exclusion contained in the bill were made to prevent the separation of families, and yet neither brothers nor sisters are provided for. In order that relatives who are provided for may be reunited, those still in foreign lands must be sent for to join the immigrant here.

"A husband who can read and write and who determines to abandon his illiterate wife abroad will find here under this law an absolutely safe retreat. The illiterate relatives mentioned must not only be sent for but such immigrant must be capable of supporting them when they arrive."

The president says that often the illiterate relative is the one who is well-to-do and would support his better educated relation and should not be barred.

The president further says: "The prohibition against the employment of aliens upon any public works of the United States is in line with other legislation of a like character. It is quite a different thing, however, to declare it a crime for an alien to come regularly and habitually into the United States for the purpose of obtaining work from private parties, if such alien returns from time to time to a foreign country, and to constitute any employment of such alien a criminal offense.

"When we consider these provisions of the bill in connection with our long northern frontier and the boundaries of several of our states and territories, often but an imaginary line seperating them from the British dominions, and recall the friendly intercourse between the people who are neighbors on either side, the provisions of this bill affecting them must be regarded as illiberal, narrow and un-American.

"The residents of these states and territories have separate and special interests, which in many cases make an interchange of labor between their people and their alien labors most important, frequently with the advantage largely in favor of our citizens.

"Such unfriendly legislation as is proposed could hardly fail to provoke retaliatory measures to the injury to many of our citizens who now have employment on adjoining foreign soil."

HOBART'S ARRIVAL.

Rode to Washington on a Royal Blue Line Train.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Royal Blue line train which brought Vice-President-elect Hobart and party to Washington from New York over the Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore and Ohio railroads made the run in four hours and 23 minutes, the best on record. The run from Baltimore to Washington, 39 miles, was made in 36 minutes, also record time for this distance. The engine which made the record-breaking trip on the Washington and Baltimore division bore the ominous number 1313. It has been on the road about six months and is regarded by the officials as a wonderful machine, having been systematically cutting down the records between Philadelphia and Washington where it has been speeded recently.

Its performance, however, broke all its own records. Taking no time for stops, the total run of 231 miles from New York to Washington was made in 235 minutes. The trip was without incident save that the people crowded the stations along the route over the Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore and Ohio and cheered the train as it passed and flocked about it when it stopped. No speeches were made, but at Philadelphia the party went to the rear platform of the train and were introduced one by one to the crowd in waiting. After leaving Philadelphia the party sat down to a beautiful luncheon, which was not completed when the train reached Washington.

GREAT DINNER TO BAYARD.

The Lord Mayor of London Entertained Many Prominent Guests.

LONDON, March 3.—Not in many years has the Mansion House contained a gathering so representative of British life and achievement as assembled last night to honor Mr. Bryard.

The lord mayor seated himself in the center of the table of honor. Mr. Bayard on his right hand and Lord Salisbury on his left. Over 300 sat down.

The guests represented the court (by the Marquis of Lorne and the Duke of Fife), the house of lords, the house of commons, her majesty's judges, the army and navy, art, literature, music and the drama, the chamber of commerce, the press and almost every department of civic life. Altogether it was a remarkable gathering, and in its distinguished personnel perhaps never before equaled in Great Britain.

DEFENDED JUSTICE SHIRAS.

Dalzell Made a Speech In the House. Working Night and Day.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The house is working night and day. The galleries and surrounding corridors have been buzzing with inauguration visitors. The spectators were hardly repaid for their patience, however, as the day session was a dull grind of routine, save for an hour, when Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) made an elaborate defense of Justice Shiras of the supreme court, who was attacked a fortnight ago in the house for the alleged reversal of his position on the income tax question when the case was before the supreme court. He disclaimed speaking for Justice Shiras and stated that no one knew exactly how the court had divided.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) and Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.), who participated in the original attack, both reiterated their charges that Justice Shiras had reversed himself and challenged Mr. Dalzell to deny it.

An attempt was made to bring up the anti-prizefight bill, which came up as unfinished business, but it was staved off by short recesses awaiting conference reports which would take precedence over it.

Sensation in Kansas Senate.

TOPEKA, March 3.—A sensation has been sprung in the Kansas state senate. Two members, Senators Titus and Jumper, arose and said they had each been offered $1,000 to support a certain measure concerning the Kansas City stock yards. The parties were named, and one of them, Al Touchie, has been placed under arrest.

Diplomatic Relations Restored.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The state department has been informed that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, which were interrupted some years ago, have been restored.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 2.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 85@85c; No. 2 red, 84@85c; spring wheat, 84@85c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 27@27½c; No. 2 shelled, 25½@26c; high mixed shelled, 24½@25c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 23½@24c; No. 2 do, 22½@23c; extra No. 3 white, 21@21½c; light mixed, 21@21c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.50@11.75; No. 2 do, $9.5 @10.5; packing, $6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.50@8.00; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@70c per pair; live chickens, small, 45@50c; dressed, 10@12c per pound; live ducks, 75@90c per pair; dressed, 15@16c per pound; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; dressed, 14@15c; live geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair.

GAME—Pheasants, $4.50@5.00 per dozen; quail, $1.50@2.00 per dozen; rabbits, 15@20c per pair; squirrels, 10@15c; wild turkeys, $1.50; prairie hens, $6.50@7.00 per dozen; whole deer, 12½@13c per pound; saddles, 18@20c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 27@28c; creamery, 26@26½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@18½c; fancy country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 8@9c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York full cream, 12½@13c; Ohios, full cream, late make, 11@11½c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; Limburger, new, 8½@9c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15@16c; Southern, 14@15c; storage, 10@11c.

PITTSBURG, March 2.

CATTLE—Receipts light on Monday; about 30 cars on sale; market steady; prices a shade higher; supply today light, market steady. We quote: Prime, $4.80@5.10; good, $4.50@4.65; tidy, $4.30@4.50; good butchers, $3.90@4.20; fair, $3.60@3.80; feeders, $3.60@4.00; bulls, stags and cows, $1.75@3.50; bologna cows, $3.50@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair; quality only fair. We quote the following prices: Prime assorted mediums, $4.85@5.00; best Yorkers and pigs, $4.75@4.80; heavy hogs, $4.60@4.75; roughs, $2.25@3.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light on Monday, 14 cars on sale; market 10c higher on sheep; lambs steady; receipts today fair; market steady on sheep, slow on lambs. We quote: Ohio fed westerns, $4.40@4.50; prime natives, $4.30@4.40; good, $4.15@4.20; fair, $3.60@3.95; common, $2.00@3.40; culls, $1.50@2.00. Lambs—Choice, $5.00@5.25; common to good, $4.00@4.85; veal calves, $6.00@6.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, March 2.

HOGS—Market steady and 5c lower at $3.60@3.75. Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 1,900 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.50@4.50. Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 150 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at $2.50@4.50. Receipts, 100 head; shipments, none. Lambs—Market steady at $8.50@5.00.

NEW YORK, March 2.

WHEAT—Spot market inactive; No. 1 hard, 88½c.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2 old, 39¾@39¼c.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 21½c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10¾@11¼c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 9¾@11c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@8½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet and steady; sheep, $3.3 @3.40; lambs, $3.50@5.50.

HOGS—Market firm at $3.90@4.25.

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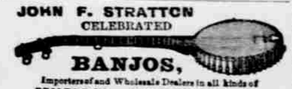

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Every headache is a prayer of the cranial nerves for REST. Soothe them with KOPFALINE.

Should your headache be nervous, sick, periodic, dyspeptic, or be caused by worry, anxiety, exposure, new, old or brain weariness, use KOPFALINE.

When children suffer with headache, or any one else for that matter, use KOPFALINE, the best remedy ever offered. Safe, sure, wonderfully quick in action.

KOPFALINE cures every type of headache, especially that distressingly painful type peculiar to ladies suffering from irregularity or uterine irritation, or whose duties require them to stand for long periods.

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KOPFALINE CURES

NERVOUS SHOCK, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
NERVOUS HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
MENTAL WORRY, DIGESTIVE AILMENTS,
PALPITATION, WEAK CIRCULATION,
ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER EXCESSES, AND ALL

ailments and conditions where nerve waste goes on